

PICTURESQUE
MONROE
COUNTY,
Pennsylvania.

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PICTURESQUE MONROE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA,

EMBRACING PARTICULARLY

STROUDSBURG, EAST STROUDSBURG, HIGHLAND DELL, DELAWARE WATER GAP,
SHAWNEE, MINSI, ANALOMINK, PARKSIDE, MARSHALL'S CREEK,
COOLBAUGH AND BUSHKILL,

WITH

HISTORICAL SKETCH

BY

DR. J. LANTZ.

Compiled and Published
—BY—
MORRIS EVANS,
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PREFACE.

It is trusted that the following pages, filled with prose and art, will in some small measure serve to answer the question, which the curious or interested person would naturally ask, namely, "what is the advantage of a residence, long or short, in Monroe county." We have done what we could in that direction, but painfully realize how inadequate are the means to that end.

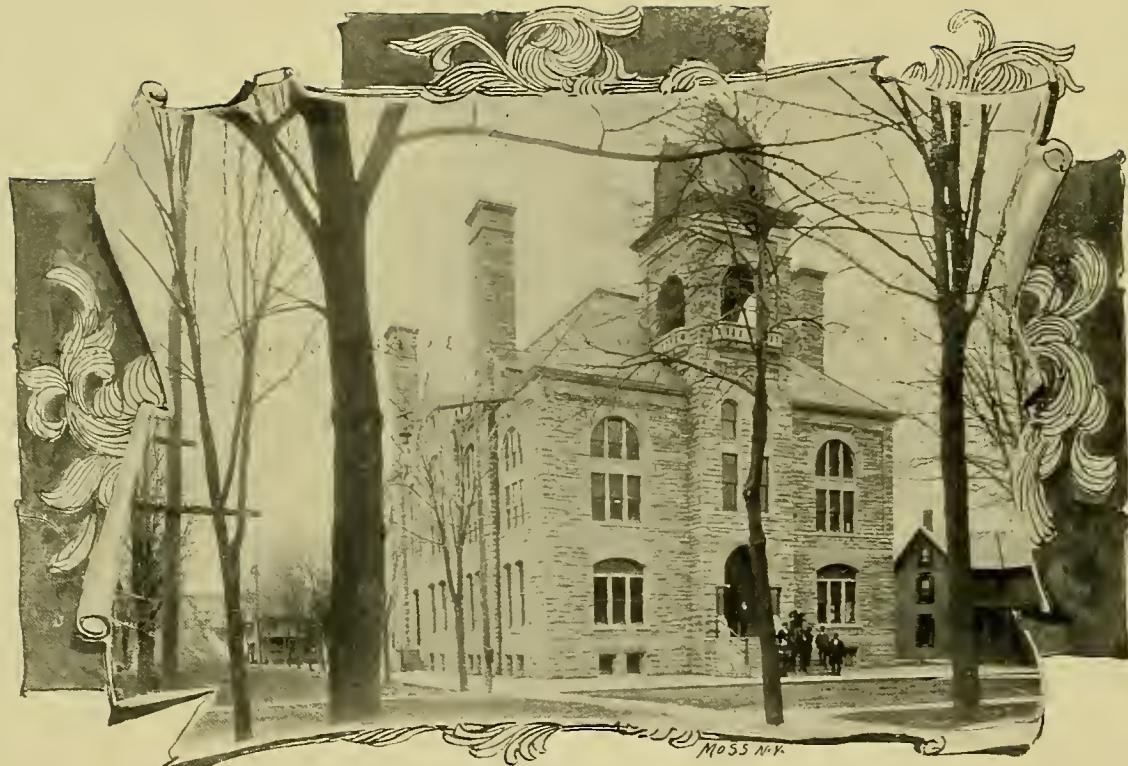
In preparing the foregoing matter we have been, in no small degree, harrassed, more or less, by a fear of saying too much, or too little ; of being too precise, or too general ; too loose in statement, or too rigidly historic. It has been our uniform aim to make our matter interesting, if not instructive, and as true to fact as possible, with the means at hand ; to glean such facts and incidents as may be worth treasuring, at least by those concerned in them directly or remotely.

Art is too limited in its scope to illustrate our subject-matter as fully as originally were our aim and design. But

we are, nevertheless, animated by the hope that what little we give may kindle a desire in the minds of our readers for more, and thus induce them to come and see the originals for themselves, which, in that case, will speak far better things than we have been able to say.

If in our attempted dalliance with the popular queen, called Science, we shall receive her smile, it, no doubt, will be grateful to our pride ; but, if otherwise, we shall still be content in the conviction that she at most, in such matters, does not speak in a well-known tongue, and is but little more than a sort of priestess, or sibyl, whose utterances require a special interpreter, such as yet, has not been vouchsafed to us.

With this explanation, or, if you please, apology, we launch our Sketch Book enterprise on its unsailed sea, not altogether without hope, trusting that the adverse winds of criticism will deal gently and kindly with our little Bark.



Monroe County Court House.

MOSS N.Y.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

By DR. J. LANTZ.

[T would be highly interesting to know accurately the early history of Stroudsburg and vicinity. Who the primitive settlers were is not known, nor can it be, with any degree of certainty. Scientists tell us that after the Glacial Period had passed, and the earth became suitable to the support of human life, that there is abundance of proof that the most primitive inhabitants of the globe were once here, and that these were followed by a more civilized race, and these by the Mound Builders, and that these remained until the Indians came and crowded them back to the far west, which eventually swallowed them in history untold, except by a few stray relics, from the character of which their age of succession, and degree of civilization, are inferred. And as the Indian crowded out his predecessor, and set up a new race, so is he now experiencing the process of being crowded from the face of the earth, which was once his undisputed home, through the natural working of the unerring law of Divine succession.

The First Settler.—Local history, by Mr. L. W. Brodhead, makes Nicholas Depuy the first authenticated white

settler in the limits of this county. He was born in France. In early life he was a Roman Catholic priest, but, after a short period, eschewed Romanism, and became a pronounced Huguenot, (a French Protestant of the Calvanistic type). The edict of Nantes, approved by King Henry the Fourth, of France, May 2, 1598, granted religious liberty and equality to all his subjects. This edict was repealed October 18, 1685. On account, perhaps, of the religious persecution following his change of religion, and the strong and bitter agitation for the repeal of the edict, long years before it was accomplished, Mr. Depuy took up his residence in Holland, where he married a Miss Rose, and subsequently sailed to this country from Artois, France, arriving in New York in October, 1662, with his wife and three children. He settled in Ulster county, N. Y. In from 1725-27 he purchased land of the Indians and removed with his family to Minisink Valley. This valley extends from the Delaware Water Gap, including both sides of the river, to Port Jervis, N. Y., and beyond. This Indian purchase embraced 3,000 acres on the river, about three miles

above the Gap, including the islands in the river and the Shawnee region. This is said to be the oldest documentary authenticated settlement by the whites on the Pennsylvania side of Delaware river, on land now included in Monroe county.

About sixty-eight years before Mr. Depuy made his purchase, the Dutch from Esopes (now Kingston, N. Y.), worked copper, lead or silver mines on the New Jersey side of the river, nearly opposite the Depuy purchase. But they prosecuted their business as miners, carried their product to Esopes, N. Y., over a made road, nearly 100 miles dis-

tant. They were temporary occupants of the land. When they ceased to work the mines they left, leaving no settlement behind.

Our venerable and respected townsman, ROBERT R. DEPUY, was born in the ancestral mansion at Shawnee, November 13, 1814, and is a direct descendant of the original settler, and fifth in descent to own the ancestral home.

Dansbury was a name originally applied to the region embraced in the two boroughs, and retained that name until 1769, when Stroudsburg was founded.

This County was brought into existence by an act of the Assembly entitled "An act erecting parts of Northampton and Pike counties into a separate county to be called Monroe." This act was approved by Gov. Joseph Ritner, April 1, 1836.

The Selection of the County Seat was left for the voters to determine. As contestants for that honor Stroudsburg, Del. Water Gap and Kellersville entered the field. To settle that question an election was held July 2, 1836, which resulted in a draw, neither place receiving a majority vote. This place received 800, the Gap 80 and Kellersville 750 votes. A second election was held on the 26th of the same month, when this place and the Gap joined forces and cast 1132 votes for Stroudsburg, while 1062 votes were cast for Kellersville. Stroudsburg winning the prize by 70 majority. The question aroused great interest. The winners were greatly rejoiced, while the losers were deeply chagrined. Mutual accusations of fraud were freely made.



The Stroud Mansion.

An allusion in after years to the manner of voting and counting the ballots cast on that occasion, usually excited a broad smile on the faces of those who knew just how it was done. It was generally conceded at the time, that while one side cast all the honest and illegal votes it could, the other side did precisely the same thing, exceeding the other in



Main Street in 1865.

that particular by just 70 votes. That was the only difference.

The Court House not being completed in season, the first court in this county was held in the upper rooms of the old Edward H. Walton house, opposite the Burnett House, on the South. That house has just been removed to make room for a more modern and comely structure.

THE FOUNDER OF STROUDSBURG.

STROUDSBURG is located on land originally owned by Lynford Lardner, Daniel Brodhead, Peter LaBar and others, who are the ancestors of those bearing those names both here and in different parts of the United States. Peter was the ancestor of the noted George LaBar, who lived to be one hundred and eleven years old. Lardner sold his property to Derrick VanVleit, and Jacob Stroud subsequently became the purchaser of it. The region embracing this place and East Stroudsburg was at first known as Dansbury, and retained that name until 1769, when Stroudsburg was founded by Col. Jacob Stroud. He was born at Amwell, Hunterdon Co., N. J., January 15, 1735. His father was born in Great Britain, and came to this country with his parents when but five years old. His grandfather had incurred the displeasure of King Charles the First in voting as a member of Parliament to abridge the king's demands. The parents of the founder placed him under the care of Nicholas Depuy, the owner of a large landed estate at Shawnee, a few miles above the Del. Water Gap, to learn farming. Mr. Depuy was the first authenticated settler in the territory embraced in Monroe county. When the founder became of age in 1756, he and three of his brothers enlisted in the Colonial English army for the period of five years. In 1757 the founder was one of a garrison at Fort William Henry, on Lake George. The garrison was over-powered by the French and Indians under Gen. Montcalm.

After stipulating safety from the French Indians the garrison surrendered. But notwithstanding this stipulation many Indians in the English command and a portion of the white soldiers were treacherously handed over to the Indians under the French, to be killed. The founder was among those doomed to be slaughtered, but by fast running and dexterous dodging he and a few of his comrades escaped. He was also with the English army at the taking of Quebec, September 3rd, 1759, and was close by Gen. Wolfe, who fell mortally wounded at the moment of victory, and assisted to carry the general behind a rock, where he lived just long enough to know that victory was complete, and give utterance to the words "Now, God be praised, I die

happy." This ended the founder's services in the English army, as the war was over, after about two years' soldiering.

He returned to the scenes of his private life, and on April 6, 1761, married Elizabeth MacDowell, a grand-daughter

of Nicholas Depuy, with whom the founder had learned how to farm. Soon after his marriage he engaged in transporting government supplies to Fort Pitt, near Pittsburg, Pa. He soon gave that enterprise up and took a contract with Abel Stevens, a prominent Philadelphian, to carry provisions through the set-



Main Street.

tled region north of this place to Shohola, a settlement on the Delaware, a few miles above Port Jervis. But soon after this his partner loaned the founder a sum of money, when he purchased 300 acres of land, about three miles from this

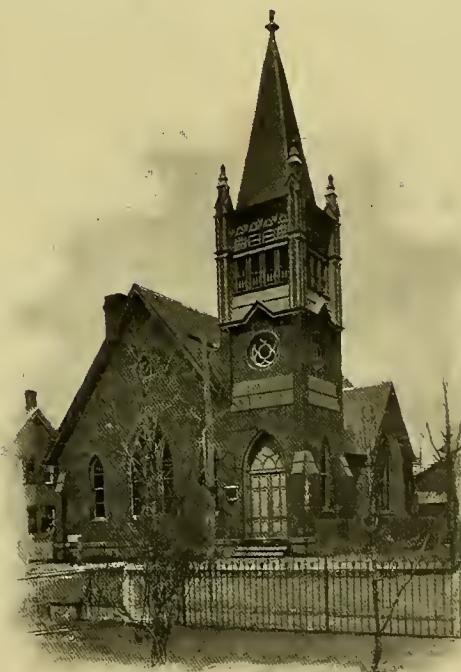
town, on which was a grist mill, (now the present site of the Kunkletown mill,) a dwelling house and other buildings. From this time on the founder was prosperous, success attending his every venture, and at his death he was the possessor of about 4,000 acres of land.

On the 8th of July, 1776, Col. Stroud was elected a member to form the first constitution of Pennsylvania. He attended the first meeting July 15, 1776, held at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia. The constitution drafted was adopted September 28, 1776.

During the Revolution the founder was placed in command at Fort Penn, the last remnant of which was carried away by the freshet of 1869, now the site of the Wintermute building. In this fort he saw no service. His duty was to watch and wait. After this he served three years in the State Legislature. That service ended his public life.

Col. Jacob Stroud, the founder, was of medium height and size, fair complexion, clear blue eyes, light hair, with marked features. His literary education was such as poorly equipped country schools at that time afforded. He was a natural mathematician, very ready with mental work, and possessed a wonderful memory of everything connected with figures. He was very social, free and easy in his manners and quick at repartee. He disliked intoxicating drinks and abstained from them. He died from the effects of an accident, resulting in turning over his buggy and throwing him against a stump, injuring his liver and inducing a jaundiced condition, from which he died July 14, 1806, aged seventy-

one years and six months. His remains were interred in the old cemetery in the eastern part of this town. The founder's posterity was very large, branches of which settled in several states of the Union. But at the end of the third generation none of the name is to be found in this place or county.



German Reformed Church.

FORTS IN TOWN.

There were two forts erected in Stroudsburg. Fort Hamilton, at the western end of town, was built in 1756, on land which is now the estate of Judge S. S. Dreher. It was erected for protection against the Indians during

the war between them and the whites from 1755 to 1763. Fort Penn, on the site of the present Wintermute property, near the middle of town, was built in 1776 for protection during the Revolution, and was commanded by the founder, Col. Jacob Stroud. During one of their raids on December 11th, 1755, the Indians burned a grist mill, house and barn, erected near Wallace's dam, and owned by Ephraim Culver, from Connecticut, also a Moravian mission church erected near the west end of the iron bridge spanning Brodhead's creek. Mr. Culver and his family, consisting of his wife, one son and four daughters, had merely time to make their escape. They fled towards Nazareth, and looking back from

the hills, they saw their home going up in fire and smoke. On the same day between the rivers Lehigh and Delaware, many inhabitants were massacred and dwellings laid in ashes. In East Stroudsburg, then called Dansbury, resided Daniel Brodhead, the ancestor of that name in the United States, at whose house many fled for protection. His house was speedily fortified and was soon after attacked by about 200 Indians, who were repulsed by the settlers. This house rebuilt, is owned and occupied by Jesse R. Smith.

The Indians were deadly set against their white neighbors because they believed they had over-reached them in the land purchases, as per the "Walking" sale, etc., and resolved to totally blot them out. The Indians unwisely concluded that they were the unconditional and absolute owners of the land on which they found themselves. No one had given the land to them, nor had they made any sacrifice for it. Providence had placed them on their native soil, just as He did the bison, the elk, the deer, or the fish on which they fed. They were Providential tenants at will, owning only a living in the land while they occupied it. The Indians had driven out a preceding race. The Divine progress of civilization had, by allowing the whites to come on their heels, simply ordered the Indians to "move on" to make room for a superior civilization. The inferior must yield to the superior, the weak to the strong. The impotent and unworthy cannot be masters. In the very nature of things the world over this is an absolute law. Were it otherwise, progress would cease and civilization



Hollinshead's Drug Store 1865.

speedily run into decay. Those who put their shoulder against the wheel of Divine progress will be ground to powder. But this law the poor Indians could not comprehend. They fought against a power and influence they could not master, and lost all.

The Wyoming Massacre occurred July 3, 1778. Four hundred British and Tories and seven hundred Indians attacked about three hundred settlers composed mostly of old men and boys, and utterly defeated them and drove them into Forty-Fort, after over two-thirds of their number had fallen, the Indians and Tories slaughtering all the wounded and prisoners. And on surrendering the next day the stipulated safety was not observed. A few by good luck or dexterity escaped. The inhuman slaughter made one hundred and fifty widows and six hundred orphans. Terror filled all that region.

Stroudsburg being a more protected place, many sought refuge here and in a few days after, were received at Fort Penn, in command of the founder, with all the kindness and

sympathy of human nature made kin by a common fear and suffering.

OUR CLIMATE.

The climate of this place and region included in Monroe county, is strong and bracing. The atmosphere in its best condition seems surcharged with electric oxygen, called ozone, which is so peculiarly invigorating to jaded and prostrated nerves. The rays of the sun are strong. We have neither sluggish streams nor decaying swamps to generate malaria. Our streams, large and small, are rapid, and being fed with spring water, are cool and refreshing. The succession of mountain ranges on the east more or less purify the eastern winds, and rob them in a great degree of their peculiarly depressing and enervating effects on both the sick and well. Our dry and porous soil is a ready absorbent of all malarial breeding germs, and therefore fever and ague cases are of the most rare



production in all this region. Hence Monroe county is a Mecca to persons who have contracted that disease

elsewhere. We have our due share of storms and changing temperature, and cloudy days, and thunders and lightnings, but with the advantage of less humidity than usual in other places not favored with the strong sunshine and invigorating breezes. Our nights are, with few exceptions, cool and refreshing.

It is true that in July and August, we occasionally

peculiar healing principle. Our mountains for hay fever and asthma, and the hills, valleys and plains for consumption, nervous exhaustion and other debilitating troubles.

From Little to Great.—About sixty-five years ago the Delaware Water Gap, Highland Dell, Stroudsburg and possibly a few other places, began to accommodate a few summer boarders. Neither the capacity of the houses nor pre-



The Flood of 1869.

have a few nights and mornings that are more or less foggy, but they are more a source of amusing novelty than harm, for the strong morning sun rays soon dissipate the fog, and dry and purify the atmosphere again.

Our valleys, hills and mountains from the Delaware Water Gap to Mount Pocono, have in modified form some

paration to meet the demands of that patronage was great, yet it was satisfactory and kindly appreciated. It was the introduction of a new era. At the height of a most favorable season at that time, perhaps less than a hundred boarders could be found within the borders of our entire county.

But from a small beginning this clientage has grown to

be great. In the midst of an average season at this date, thousands can be found enjoying themselves in best possible way in our multitude of well-kept and healthy retreats. All classes of boarders can be accommodated within the limits of our county. We have the best and the lowest rates, the finest equipped houses in the land, as well as the more

Water Gap (R. R. bed), 319 feet; Water Gap House, 610; Top of mountain (Gap), 1479 feet; Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg, 425 feet; Spragueville, 490; Henryville, 596; Cresco, 1011; Mount Pocono (Forks), 1932; Pocono Summit, 1990; Tobyhanna Mills, 1964; Moscow, 1558; Dunning's, 1400; Greenville, 1185; Scranton, 743.



Main Street in 1865.

plain and humble, all supplying good, wholesome food and rendering kind attention.

Above Ocean Level.—The following table of ocean levels is gleaned from state geological survey published in 1878, and other sources: Portland, 291 feet; Delaware

STROUDSBURG.

Scenery.—The beauty of Monroe county scenery is proverbial. The distant views from high points are almost unequaled. The waving valleys and climbing hills, with distant mountains for background, interspersed with green growing crops or ripening harvests, dotted here and there with farm homes, present a most enrapturing effect on the refined mind. The finest painting by a most skillful artist would be no comparison. Some of our most experienced and cultivated travellers, who have in their trips abroad taken in the beauties of Europe, have repeatedly said that this county affords some of the finest and most entrancing landscapes they ever saw.

The distant views from the heights around the Water Gap, from Transue's Knob, from Mount Pocono, and the heights about Stroudsburg, are so perfect and pleasing that they scarcely admit of comparison. But no description, however cunning, can give any true conception of their real worth and beauty. They must be seen to be appreciated.

Stroudsburg, the capital of Monroe county, in its early history was bounded on three sides by three creeks, but

latterly its bounds have jumped its Pocono and McMichael's creeks limits, and is now located on and embracing, on the south and west, both of these streams, with Brodhead's creek for its limit on the extreme east. The Pocono emptying into McMichael's on the south and the latter joining Brodhead's creek on the east. Each of these streams has its source in spring water, and is fed by springlets, making unusually pure and cool water.

Stroudsburg has a wide reputation for general beauty. Many persons who have gone through the east and west and have seen many of the most beautiful towns and cities of this country, have very frequently remarked that while they had seen many very beautiful cities and towns, they had, nevertheless, seen none that pleased them so well, in a general way, as Stroudsburg, and none so homelike, and in which they would rather live.

Our Broad Streets, well paved walks and beautifully shaded streets are indeed most inviting in the hot, burning days of summer.

Forty-Five Years Ago this place had but five or six brick buildings within its borders, and these were of the most commonplace type. But since that time hundreds have been erected, and also hundreds of neatly constructed frame buildings, many with modern improvements, neat and artistic in general appearance. Now almost all the old buildings have either been torn down or built over on the modernized plan. All our churches have been rebuilt, and four new churches added, all presenting an attractive style

of architecture. These in connection with our new Court House, Stroudsburg National Bank building, the Singmaster-Collins residence, and those of Messrs. Geo. L. Adams, George G. Tillotson, Thos. Kitson, Dr. J. H. Shull, the Keller, Miller and Marsh buildings, the Angle Ruster building, the Masonic Hall, Hollinshead's block, Public School buildings, large hotels and scores of other beautiful homes and structures, mark a style of architectural taste and skill that would do credit to any large place.

Our walks, most thoroughly paved and shaded, make walking an easy task, if not pleasure, and tolerable in almost any kind of weather.

Rents are comparatively low and



First Presbyterian Church.

general living expenses unusually cheap. Meat, vegetables, butter, milk, eggs, &c., of the best quality, also fruit, both foreign and domestic, as well as seasonable luxuries, of every sort, are ever at our doors at most reasonable rates.

Our Water Company furnishes good soft water from spring sources, which, by filtration, can be made a most prime article for all manner of purposes.



The Original Four-in-Hand.

Tornadoes are not known here. The distant mountains at the south and north-west, with the assistance of the near by hills, shield this place effectually from destructive storms and winds.

Floods have on two occasions excited great interest. On June 2, 1862, we were visited by a freshet that was remark-

ably destructive. A large grist mill, large cabinet store, John Boy's residence next to the M. E. Church, and the fronts of several stores and residences on the west side of Main Street, also a foundry, and several hundred lineal feet of our streets were washed away, making a public and private loss of perhaps not less than \$75,000. But within a few months after the disaster, the streets were replaced, a new mill erected on the old site, and the other buildings were restored in due season.

But most remarkable to say, on October 4, 1869, we were again visited by a freshet, which in character and loss, was almost an exact repetition of the former one, seven years before. The second loss was alone due to inadequate protection against extraordinary high water. This led to the calling into use of the best practical engineering skill that could be procured, in order to insure absolute safety against freshets of any magnitude that Pocono and McMichael's creeks had the power to get up. To this end the exposed part of the town was thoroughly and strongly cribbed and filled with stone and faced with plank, at the most exposed point. This was to be followed, in after years, when the cribbing and planking began to give way, with a heavy stone sloped wall. That wall has been put in. This last protection has been several times severely tested by remarkably high water, but at no point was it found wanting. Our town can now be said to be absolutely freshet-proof.

Our Stores, and especially our large ones, are most thoroughly kept. Everything that is sold in the cities, that

our citizens are interested in, is kept here on sale, or can at the quickest possible time be procured, and at city shopping rates, or less. There is therefore but little use in spending time and money in going to our large cities to do shopping.



Centre Street.

For educational purposes we have a most efficient and successful public school, and the State Normal close by. We have many churches representing nearly all faiths.

Our municipal government is well administered, assessed valuation low, and taxes moderate. We therefore risk little in saying, that Stroudsburg is one of the cheapest, healthiest, pleasantest, as well as best places to live in, that can be found in the country.

OUR SCHOOLS.

The first school house for the benefit of Stroudsburg and vicinity was built on Keever's Hill in about 1780, above William H. Owen's residence, a few hundred yards west of the car shops of the N. Y. Sus. and Western Railroad, on the road towards the Wind Gap. It was a log structure. Its first teacher was a Mr. Curtis. The second school house was a stone structure built on Green street in about 1800, on a lot next to the Orthodox Friends' Meeting house. The first teachers were Nathaniel Waters, a Mr. Gummere, a brother of the author of the work on surveying, Wm. McVough, Dr. Herring, a Mr. Hubbard, and a Miss Alice Welding. The third school was incorporated by act of the Legislature, March 28, 1814, as "Stroudsburg Academy." The State appropriated \$400 towards the cost

of construction, and the balance was subscribed by the citizens of this place and vicinity. It was a two-story stone building, erected at the rear of Dr. Shull's residence, on Green street. The house was used for school purposes during the week, and on Sunday it was occupied for church purposes. The Presbyterian, the Methodist and the Baptist congregations making use of the building for public worship until they could otherwise better accommodate themselves. The use of the building, it is said, was given the above-named congregations in consideration of liberal subscriptions towards the cost of the construction of the academy, which was completed in 1816. Among its teachers later on we find the names of Joseph Shepherd, Rev. J. B. Hyndshaw, Rev. Frederick Knighton and Ira B. Newman.

Three teachers deserve mention in this sketch, who taught select schools at later dates in the old stone academy, reaching over a long number of years and succeeding each other in the order named, and who are kindly remembered by a long list of pupils, namely, Miss Margaretta S. Miller, Mrs. Elizabeth Malven Ridgway, and Mrs. Charlotte Miller Burson.

The fourth school for the benefit of this place was incorporated by act of the Legislature as the "Stroudsburg French Seminary," March 4, 1839. The State appropriated \$2,000 towards the cost of constructing the building, the citizens raising the balance. This building was erected without delay, and occupied for school purposes until 1884. This was the old academy on the hill, which has been re-

modeled into a neat and elegant dwelling-house, and is now owned and occupied as such, by Cicero Gearhart, Esq. Among the principals who taught in the old academy, we note the names of Lewis D. Vail, Esq., James Carr, Jr., Rev. James E. Miller, Stephen Holmes, Esq., Jerre Frutchey, D. S. Lee, Esq., Robt. Foresman, Dr. Frederick Knighton, who taught in the old stone academy 38 years before; B. F. Morey, now editor of the Monroe Democrat, and Will H. Ramsey, who is still principal of our public school. In 1884 the new and beautiful public school building was completed and occupied. The graded schools were concentrated in that building. The structure contained eight large school rooms. School was opened with a registry of 394 pupils. But want of sufficient room was readily seen to be not far off. In September, 1893, a new building was com-



Methodist Episcopal Church.



Residence of Stogdell Stokes, 1865.

pleted in the rear of the first one, of the same size and form. Our completed school buildings now contain sixteen large rooms, two class-rooms and one large book-room. The school has now all the modern improvements, and is a large, commodious and fine structure, costing, fully equipped, a little over \$40,000. The occupancy of the new school house led to a thorough and entire revision of the course of study to be pursued. It was arranged so that at the completion of the course the students should be subjected to a systematic and rigid examination. Yearly commencement exercises were to be held and diplomas granted to those deserving them. Since then the course of study broadened

from year to year, so that now, without neglecting the branches that are necessary for a practical business education, students can be and are prepared for immediate entrance upon the general course in college. The graduates now number fifty-four. Last year added fourteen to the alumnii, the largest number in any of the past six years. During the last year 659 pupils were enrolled, the greatest of any year in the school's history. Thus showing our school to be in the height of its prosperity. Stroudsburg has best of reason to be proud of its Public School. Its thorough teaching is said to be not excelled by any institution of the kind in the State. We have it from best authority that our graduates who enter the State Normal stand head and shoulders above those prepared at other like institutions, and about the same is said of those who enter college. The teaching seems to be thorough and eminently practical. Besides having one of the best Public Schools in the State, we have the State Normal School less than a mile from our eastern Borough limit.

OUR BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Our business interests and enterprises are on the increase and have been growing rapidly for the past several years. We have two National Banks, a Building and Loan Association, a large Woolen Mill, Tannery and Split Leather Factory, two Lumber Mills, three Cabinet and Furniture Stores, a Coal Yard, two Flouring Mills, Foundry, two

Depots, two Wagon Factories, Steam Laundry, N. Y. S. & W. Railroad Shops; a Water Company, Large Electric Light Plant, Gas Plant, six Cigar Factories; Telegraph, Long and Short Distance Telephones reaching all points; four large Drug Stores, three Millinery Stores, two large Jewelry Stores, a Carpet Store; twenty-five other stores, which represent all varieties of trade, including dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, carpets, &c.; three Clothing Stores, a large Newspaper, Stationery and Variety Store, five large Hotels, three Saloons; Music Stores and Sewing Machine establishments; two Bakeries, two Ice Cream establishments, a Wall Paper Store, a new Carpet Factory just budding into usefulness; three newspaper offices issuing three Weekly papers and one Daily; a steam street car communicating with all the trains on the D. L. & W. Railroad. On our western border we have the celebrated Tanite Emery Wheel Factory. These industries and enterprises afford steady employment to hundreds of persons of both sexes. Our railroad facilities, remarkable water power and conveniences, are most favorable to manufacturing enterprises, and must, in the near future, be still more utilized.

OUR RAILROAD CONVENIENCES.

In May, 1856, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was completed from New York city by way of Stroudsburg and Scranton to Buffalo. That event inaugurated a radical revolution in the way of travelling. It utterly dethroned the old stage king, which had ruled with

undisputed sway so long. Its reign had an eventful history, recording many pleasures and pains. Many grieved at its downfall. But it had fully served out its time, and the law of the fittest and best had decreed that it should go and it went.



St. John's Lutheran Church.

trip-rates afford cheap travel to New York and Philadelphia and other points.

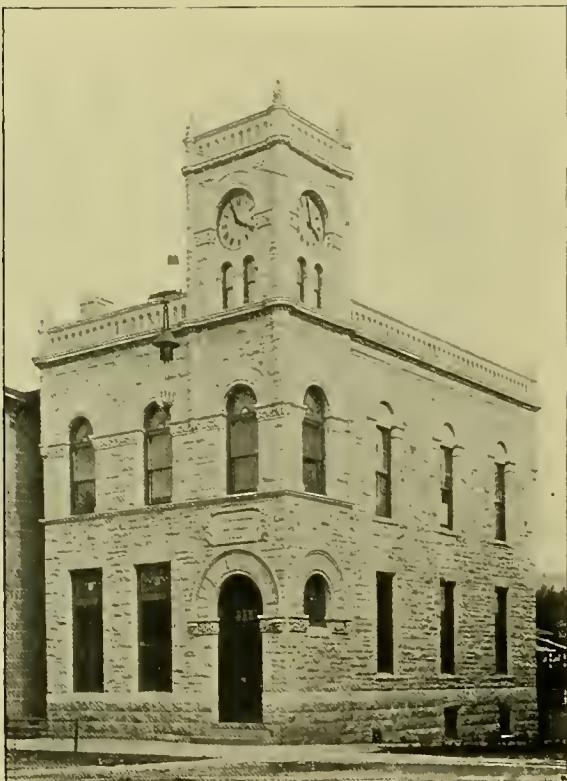
Distances From Stroudsburg Via D. L. & W.—New York city, 95 miles; Philadelphia, 115 miles; Newark, N. J., 88 miles; Trenton, N. J., 80 miles; Easton, 31 miles;

Dover, 54 miles; Hackettstown, 35 miles; Washington, 25 miles; Manunka Chunk, 14 miles; Portland, 9 miles; Del. Water Gap, 4 miles; Spragueville, 4 miles; Henryville, 8 miles; Cresco, 13 miles; Mount Pocono, 18 miles; Pocono Summit, 21 miles; Tobyhanna, 26 miles; Gouldsboro, 32 miles; Moscow, 39 miles; Scranton, 53 miles; Great Bend, 101 miles; Binghamton, 115 miles; Buffalo, 318 miles.

Distance Via N. Y. S. & W. R. R.—Bartonsville, 6 miles; Reeders, 10 miles; Tannersville, 14 miles; Stauffer's, 28 miles; Lehigh, 36 miles; Yatesville, 53 miles; Wilkesbarre, 65 miles.

TWO CHURCHES AND TWO GRIST MILLS.

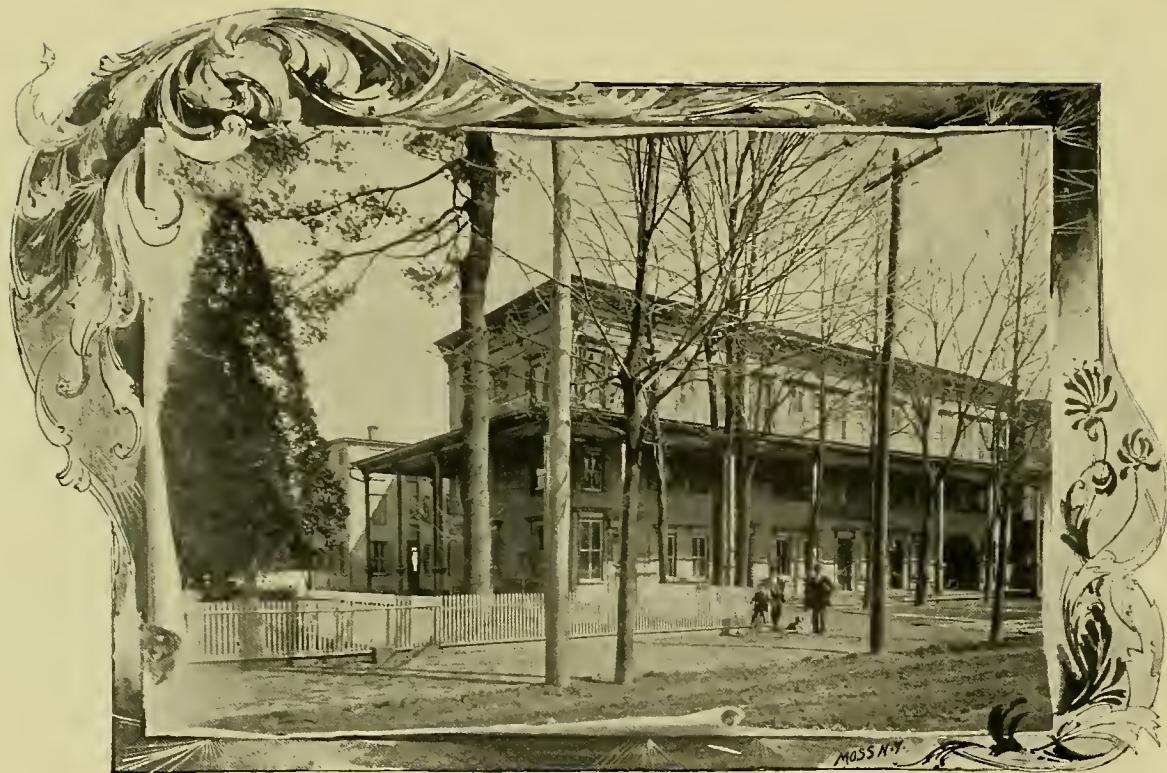
The first two churches, and the first two grist mills, in the bounds of what is now Monroe county, may be of a little interest to some of our readers. The first church in the county was built a little above Shawnee, near the Weaver farm, in 1742. It was erected by a Reformed Dutch organization, and the structure was of logs. The second church in the county was built by Daniel Brodhead in 1743, and donated to the Moravian Indian Mission. It was called "Dansbury Mission," and though used for the purpose intended, it was not dedicated until May 19, 1753. This building was also made of logs. The church was formally organized in 1747, and consisted of eighteen persons, namely, Daniel and Esther Brodhead, John and Catherine Hillman, Joseph and Hellen Haines, Edward and Catherine Holly, Francis and Rebecca Jones, William and Mary Clark, John and Hanna Michael, George and Mary Satathe, Daniel Roberts and John Baker.



Stroudsburg National Bank.



Stroudsburg High School.



The Indian Queen Hotel.

The church was located close to the west of Stroudsburg end of Brodhead's Creek iron bridge. It was burned by the Indians December 11, 1755, after which the Mission was abandoned. Through a just fear of the Indians the missionary, John Payne, had made good his escape to Brodhead's mansion, at East Stroudsburg, now the Jesse R. Smith property.

The first grist mill erected in the present bounds of Monroe county, was built by Nicholas Depuy, at Shawnee, in about 1735. The second grist mill was erected in Stroudsburg in 1753, by Ephraim Cullver, from Connecticut, on land purchased from Daniel Brodhead. The mill was erected a few yards below Wm. Wallace's mill dam, and was burned with Cullver's house and other buildings, December 11, 1755, the same day of the battle with the Indians at the Brodhead fortified mansion, at East Stroudsburg.

The Cullvers did not realize their danger in time to seek safety in the Brodhead mansion, with the other neighboring settlers. They were therefore forced to make their escape from the south of this place, and from the hills saw their mill and home in smoke and blaze. They sought shelter from the Indian's frenzied wrath, at the Moravian settlement at Nazareth, and subsequently became members of that society, and finally made Bethlehem their permanent home.

The burning of the Mission church, Cullver's mill, home, and other buildings, made the site of Stroudsburg desolate.

ORIGIN OF THE DELAWARE WATER GAP.

The Gap is a stupendous wonder. How it happened to be a gap, has never been fully answered. How the water forced itself through that tremendous stone wall, is difficult to comprehend. But the water is guilty of that act of violence. There can be no question about that. For the water has it, needed it, and took possession of it. But the question recurs, how? Did it originate in the Ice Period, when the Delaware Valley and hills, and all other valleys and hills reaching to the Rocky Mountains, and not limited by them, were filled mountains high with ice and snow? Did it not occur at the end of that period when the increasing warmth of the sun's rays reducing that vast volume of ice to water, which naturally flowing to the south over the lowest point in the mountain, and being fed by an almost inexhaustible source soon became a mighty torrent, the momentum of which, carrying with it the loosened rocks, and thus undermining the larger and more solid rocks, which broke off from their gravity, or were broken and ploughed out by the immense pressure of the water and ice? Did it occur thus, or from a fault or crack in the mountain?

The hardshell geologist, with all the assurance of positive knowledge, asserts that the Glacial Period had nothing to do with the formation of the Gap, and that it had its origin in a fault or crack in the mountain, caused by a contraction of the interior of the earth in the process of cooling from its fluid state, "just as the skin of an apple forms into

wrinkles, as the apple shrinks, so the crust of the earth forms into ridges and mountains as its interior contracts." That the "origin of the Water Gap was a small crack, made when the mountain was being upraised, which crack has been gradually enlarged by atmospheric agencies till it became a gap." "That it widened and deepened by the same slow causes that have removed all the coal beds from this region. Some 10,000 feet of strata, including the coal beds, once lay on the top of this region, and have all been gradually eroded and washed into the sea by the wear of the elements by the lapse of the ages." *So says Prof. N. C. Lewis on the origin of the Gap.*

Notwithstanding this statement, is it not far more rational to ascribe the formation of the Del. Water Gap, and all the other similar gaps, to the glacial or Ice Period? The general appearance of the Gap does not by any means suggest that it was formed by gradual and slow erosion of the rocks. On the contrary, everything indicates a most stupendous agitation. The broken rocks in and about the Gap do violence to Prof. Lewis' gradual formation theory. And then how could the "gradual erosion" theory have ploughed out "the 10,000 feet of strata, including the coal beds?" To do that did it not require the same violence that broke the mountain wall? In our quandary, the Ice Period comes to our relief. It has been estimated by its friends, that the ice

was piled over 2,000 feet in depth on the earth's surface with a pressure to the square foot of over 60 tons. At the winding up of the Ice Period, when the sun began to assume its appointed prerogative, it converted this vast mass of ice and snow into water, which in its frantic, gigantic rush to the south and sea, furnishes the power necessary to carry away the mountain at its lowest and weakest point, and to plough out the 10,000 feet of strata, including our coal, beds, as Prof. Lewis says was done? If the mountain had the fault or crack, as the Prof. says it had, may not that very fact have furnished the opportunity for the inestimable pressure of the ice and water to do their work at that point? Is not an affirmative answer due? The mountains were not broken in the Luzerne and other coal regions, and the ice and water passing off more gently, saved their coal beds, while ours were lost from the grinding pressure of the glaciers, and plnnging and surging of a powerful torrent of incalculable power, carrying everything with it in its mighty rush to the south and sea.

Hence, we must reach the conclusion that the Delaware Water Gap had its origin at the winding up of the Ice Period, and not, in the language of Prof. Lewis, in the "gradual erosion" of "a small crack made when the mountain was being upraised."

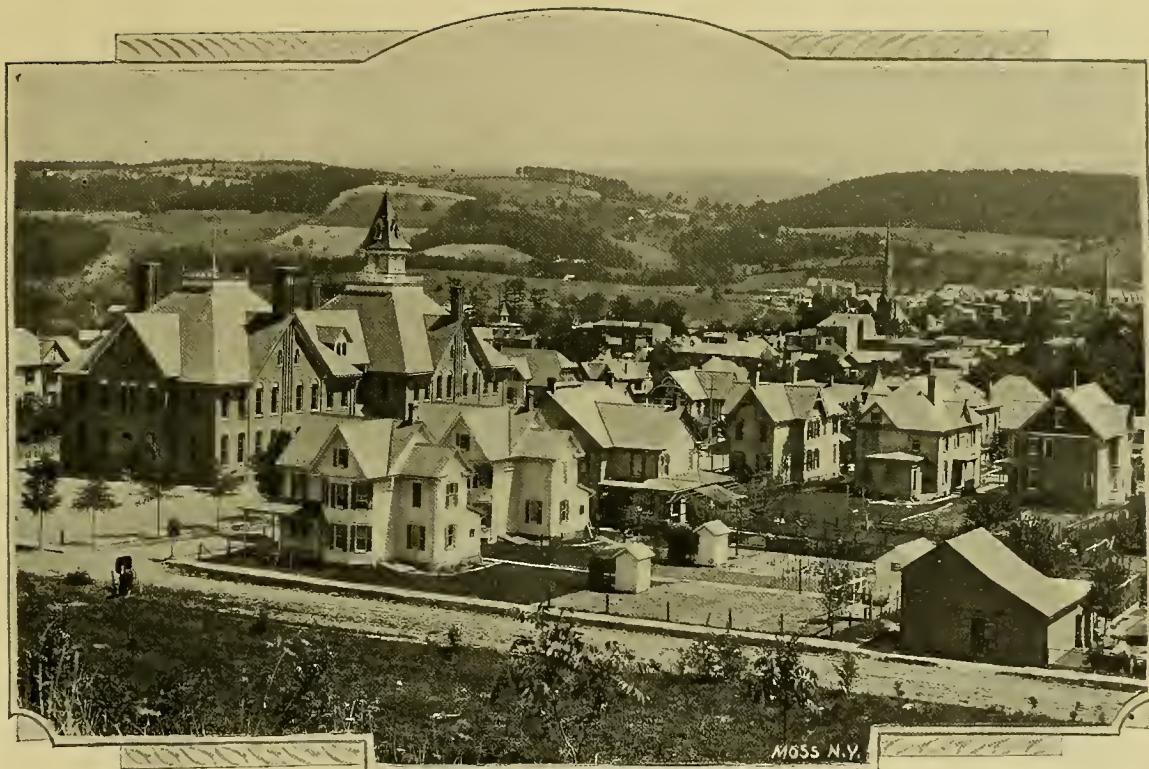


The Hollinshead Block.



The Burnett House.

MOSS N.Y.



Stroudsburg from Crowley's Heights.

MOSS N.Y.

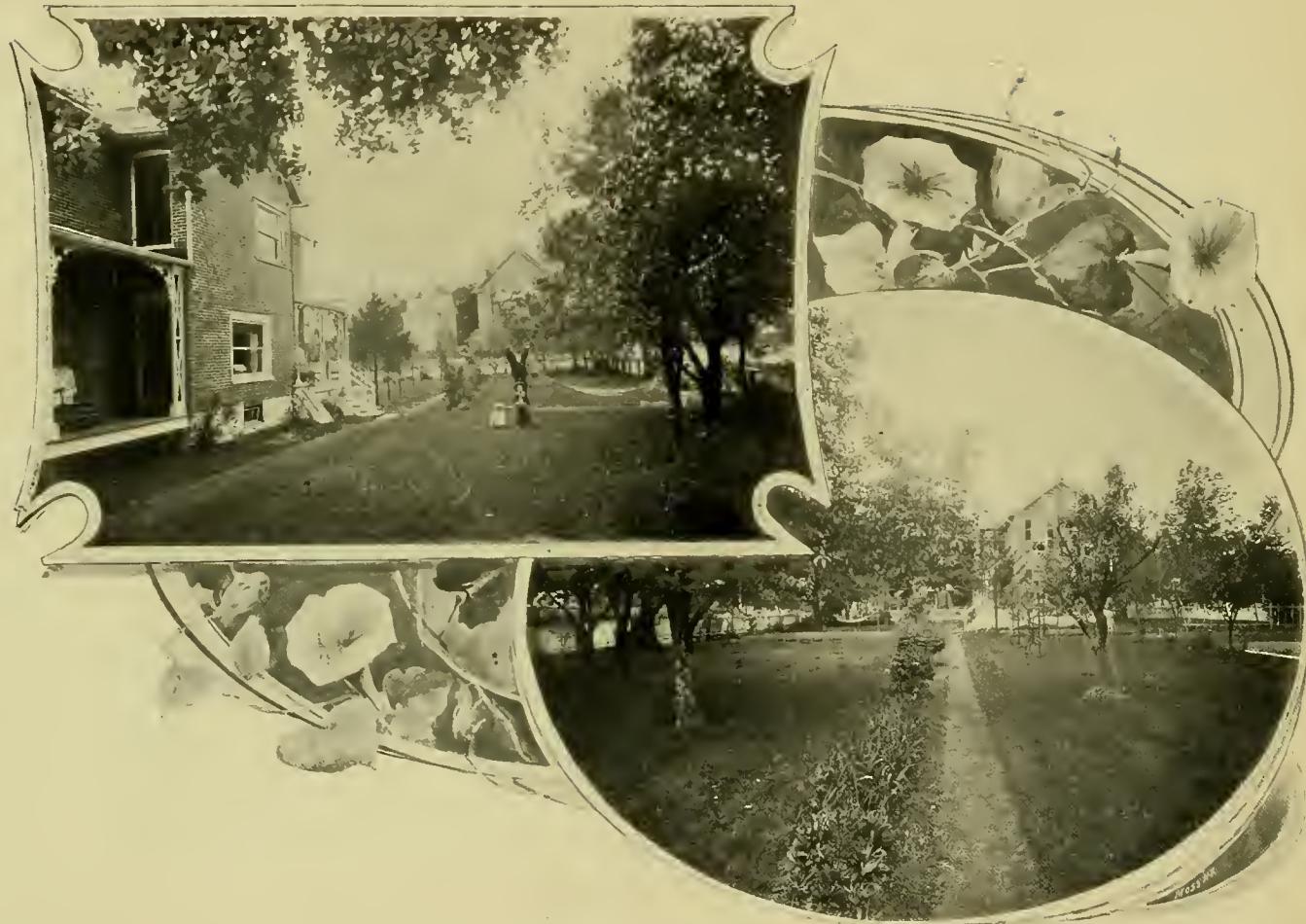
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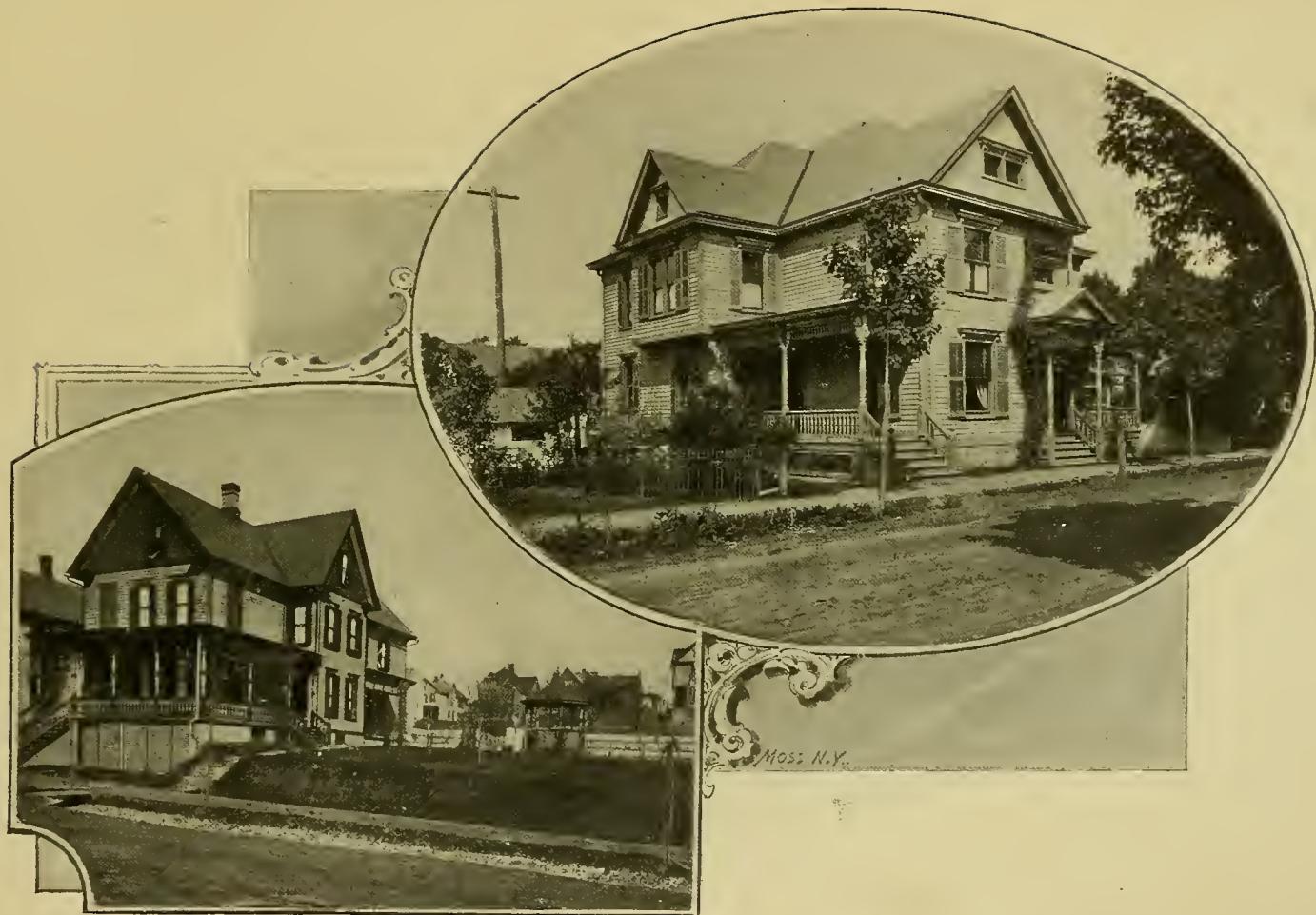
Residence of C. Gearhart, Esq.



Residence of Jos. M. Kerr.



Residence of Morris Evans.



Residence of Mrs. L. M. Burson.

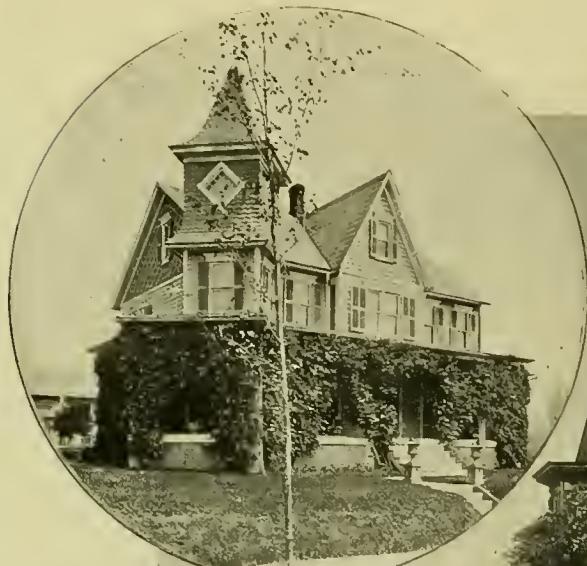
Cottage of Van C. Peters.



East Stroudsburg from Crowley's Heights.

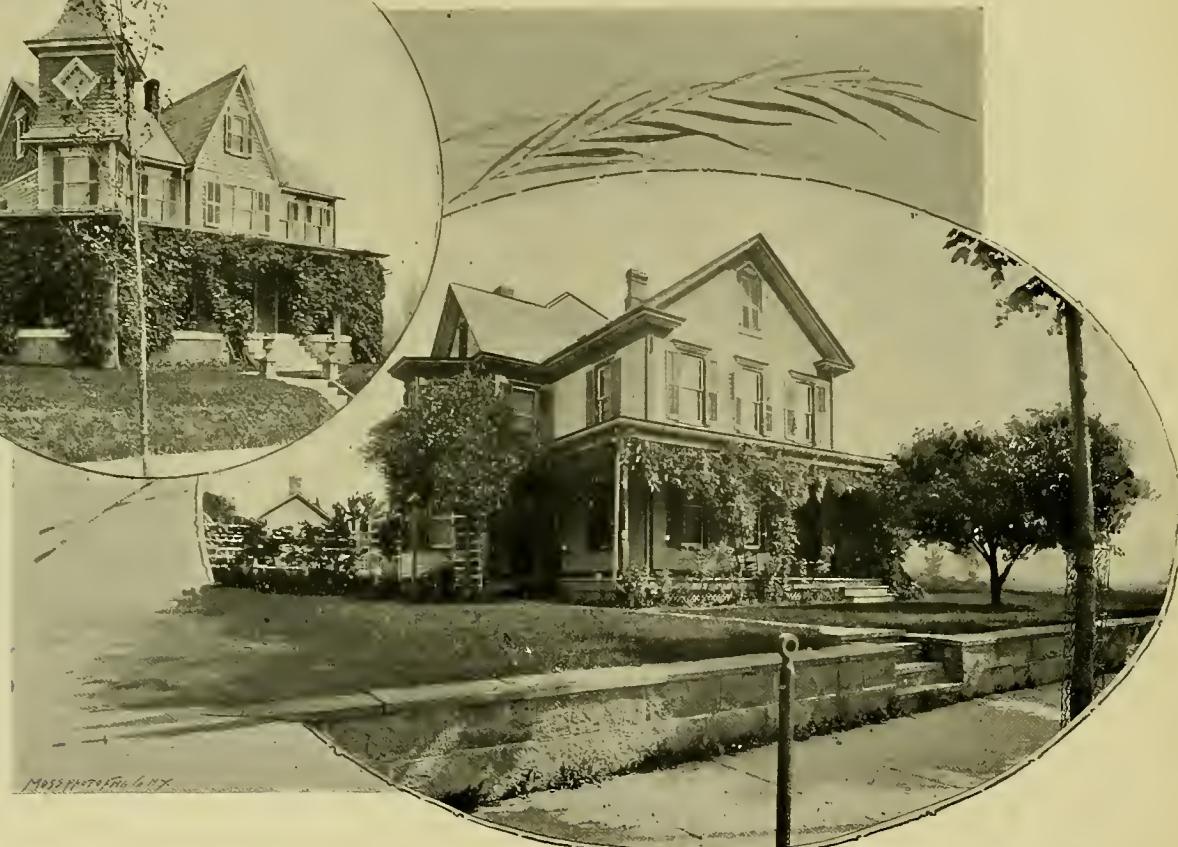


Residence of Dr. J. H. Shull.



Moss Photo Studio, N.Y.

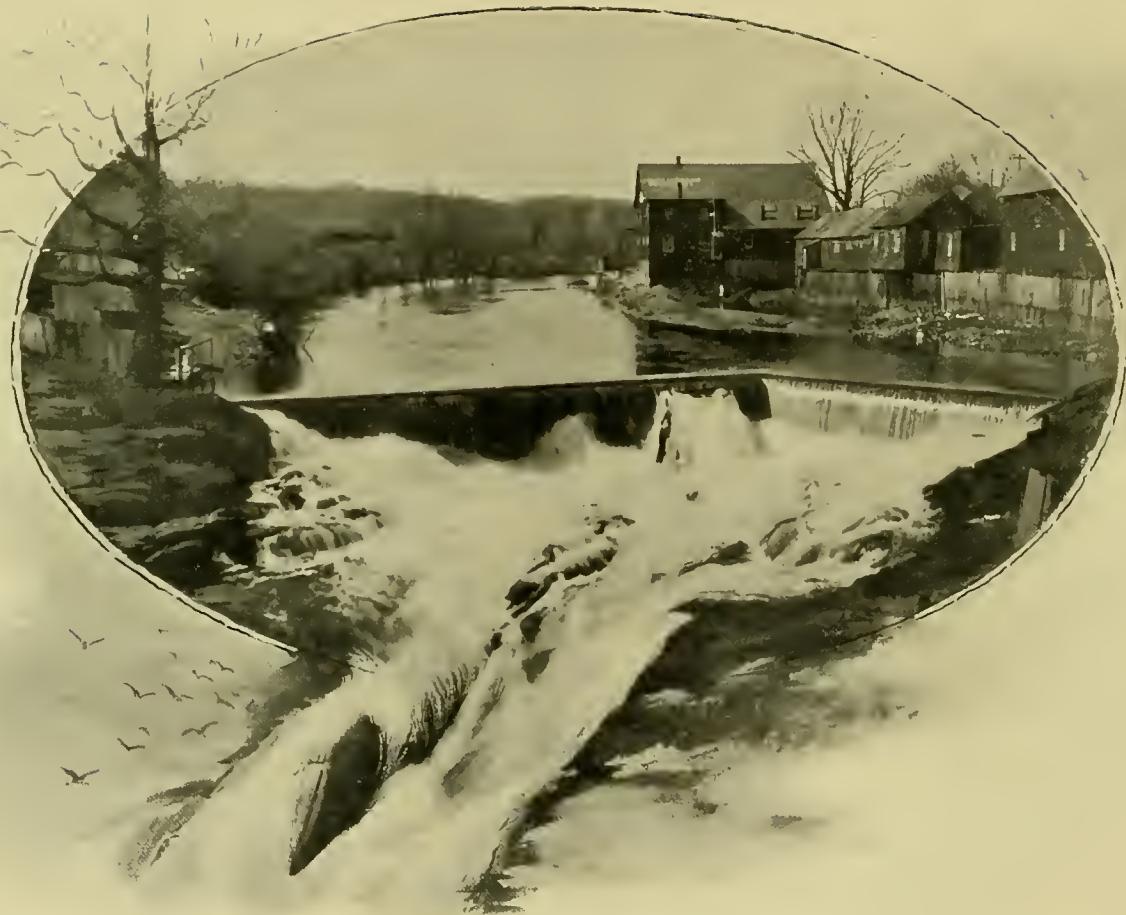
Residence of R. B. Keller.



Residence of Robert Brown.



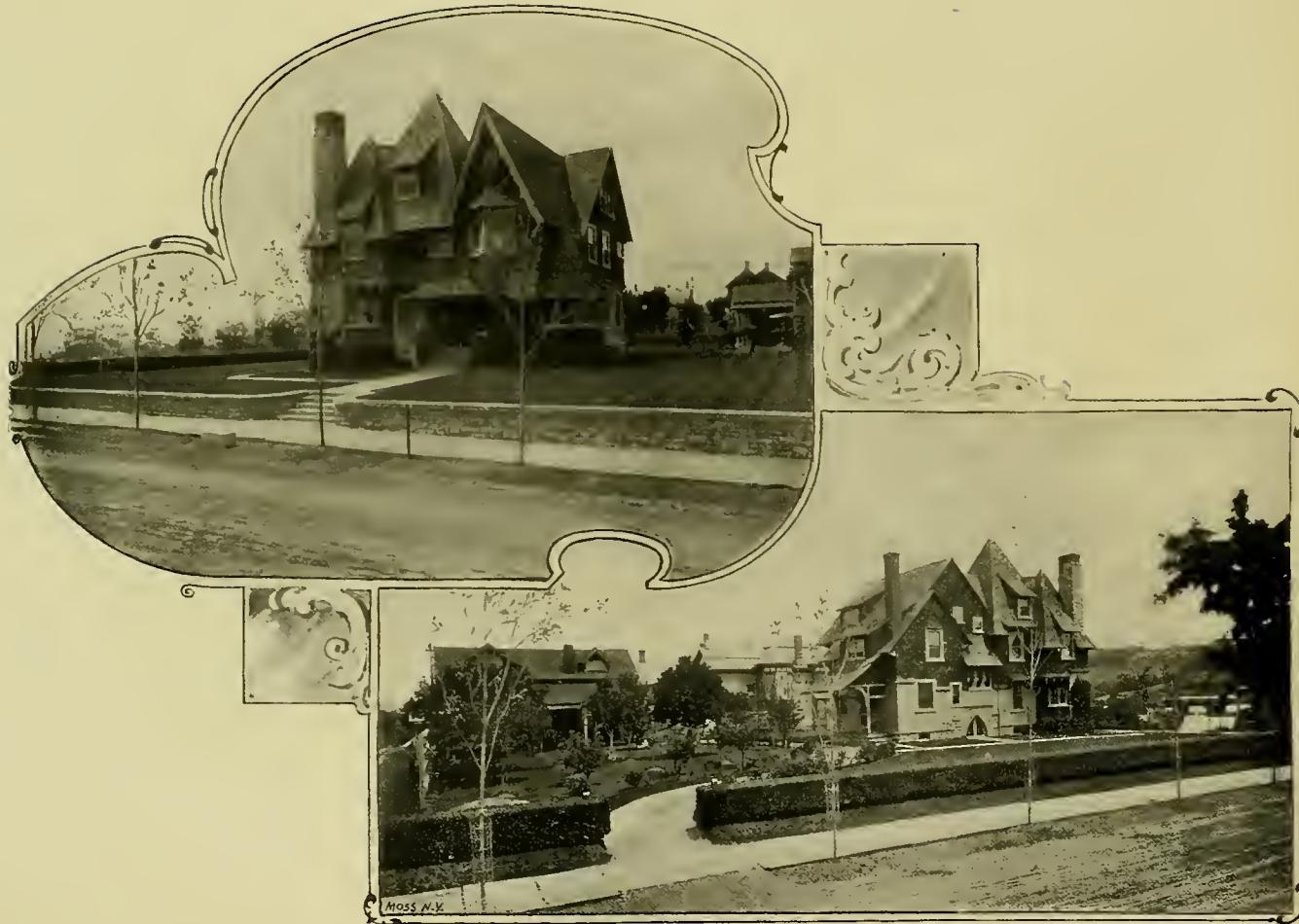
Residence of Thomas Kitson.



McMichael's Falls, Stroudsburg.



Residence of Geo. G. Tillotson.



Residence of Geo. L. Adams.



Court House Square.



Stroudsburg Woolen Mills, Thos. Kitson, Proprietor.



Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Station, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

EAST STROUDSBURG.

By PROF. E. L. KEMP.



First Presbyterian Church.

EAST STROUDSBURG was organized as a borough in 1870. It now numbers about 2000 inhabitants. Enterprising energy in the present and hope for the future characterizes them. They unite much of the boom spirit of the west with the substantial qualities of the east. A number of leading manufacturing establishments have been secured through their liberality.

The town has an excellent location both with respect to scenic beauty and industrial advantage. Sambo and Brodhead's creeks furnish it with a supply of water abundant for all purposes, and the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. extends through it. It nestles among the hills, above which rise the Pocono mountains in the north and the Blue mountains in the south. The summer winds sweep over it sweet with the odor of farms and musical with the murmur of forests.

The older portions of the town are built upon past glacial terraces bordering Brodhead's creek. They rise, three of them, one above the other, offering comparatively level places for building and yet sloping sufficiently for the



East Stroudsburg High School.

best of drainage. The newer portion is developing on the best of ground rising above these on the eastern side. No more desirable sites for building residences are to be found anywhere, than this elevation affords, and already many handsome dwellings crown it. Before them spreads out the rich panorama of the picturesquely broken valley, through which flows the clear rushing waters of the old Analomink, Brodhead's creek, after issuing from the wood-covered highlands at Spragueville.

The town, because of the configuration of the country, is somewhat irregularly laid out, yet it has several broad streets well shaded by stately maples and lined with beautiful houses. Electric lights illuminate it, and street cars drawn by a dummy engine furnish transit to and from Stroudsburg. The most beautiful streets are Washington, Analomink and the lower extension of Courtland.

THE TOWN OFFICIALS.

The present chief burgess is David Van Fliet and the members of council are Wm. H. Burt, W. E. Drake, M. L. Chambers, M. M. Kistler, W. W. Garis, Milton Yetter, A. Y. Hoffman, Jos. H. Zacharias and Joseph Swink. The secretary of council is A. R. Brittain, Esq.

The members of the school board are Frank Smiley, W. B. Eilenberger, Esq., Prof. J. W. Paul, John Bossard, J. H. Bush, A. W. Teeter.

The first burgess of the town was I. T. Puterbaugh, and the first councilmen were Chas. E. Durfee, M. D.

Hutchinson, A. W. Loder, S. P. Smith, W. N. Peters. Their secretary was Henry Miller.

The borough is divided into two wards. The present valuation of the property is \$970,000.00.



First National Bank.

INDUSTRIES.

Tannery.—The oldest manufacturing establishment is a large tannery, located near the D. L. & W. depot. It was founded by Stephen Kistler about thirty years ago. At

stock worth from fifty to sixty thousand dollars. The tannery is now the property of the syndicate known as the Union Tanning Company. It gives employment to sixty-five people. It is famous for the manufacture of leather of superior quality.



Silk Mill, John C. Ryle & Co.¹

that time the county was still covered with heavy timber and furnished sufficient of the finest bark for a number of tanneries. Now much of the bark used is brought from distant parts of the state. There is always kept on hand a

Machine Shop.—Another of the older establishments is Geo. E. Stauffer's foundry and machine shop. It gives employment to ten or a dozen hands. They manufacture engines, mill machinery and apparatus for steam heating.

Orders frequently come to Mr. Stauffer for saw mill machinery all the way from Michigan and other distant parts of the country.

Glass Works.—

One of the most important industries of the town is the works of the East Stroudsburg Glass Co. The firm now is Mr. Milton Yetter, the president of the East Stroudsburg National Bank, and Mr. Burroughs. They manufacture bottles of all kinds and demijohns, thus supporting another factory, one for the weaving of the wicker covering of the demijohns. They have an extensive trade. The plant was first erected with the assistance of citizens for the manufacture of glass funeral caskets. This venture failed. Now more than a hundred hands are employed.



Methodist Episcopal Church.

Silk Mill.—The largest factory is the silk mill of John C. Ryle & Co. This was also brought here through the enterprising investment of citizens. It occupies a large brick building near Brodhead's creek in the lower part of town. The building was erected at a cost of \$35,000, and there is in it considerably more than a hundred thousand dollars' worth of machinery. Two powerful engines, one of 225 horse power, furnish the motive power. The work done here is known as throwing silk. Most of the product goes to the mill at Paterson, N. J. The firm employs from 230 to 250 hands.

Boiler Works.—The most flourishing and promising of the newer factories is The International Boiler Works. They keep busy from thirty to forty people in the manufacture of boilers and steam punches. Much of the year they are compelled to work day and night, and recently considerably enlarged their plant. Their trade is extensive. They send boilers and punches to every portion of the United States, to South America and to countries as distant as Africa and Australia.

Planing Mills.—There are two large lumber firms, the East Stroudsburg Lumber Co., and Teeter Brothers. Both these firms run planing mills.

Wood Fibre.—Recently a new industry was started in a large building just west of the central portion of town, formerly used as a knitting mill. The work of the new company is somewhat experimental in character, but promises well. They intend to make coverings for demijohns, and other articles as well, of wood pulp.



East Stroudsburg State Normal School.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The most profitable institution of the town intellectually and financially is the Normal School of the fourth district. It is at the same time the noblest monument of the grit and energy of the people. In their efforts to secure its location here they came into rivalry with the wealth and influence of the city of Scranton, and if it had not been for the courage of a few of the prominent business men and manufacturers, who staked much of their time and money on the result, the more powerful rival would have prevailed.

The school was erected on a large campus, wrested from rocks, brush and swamp and converted into a thing of beauty. It is located on the east side of the borough near Prospect street. It has been open to students four years, and has been remarkably successful from the beginning, attracting to itself large numbers of students from all parts of the district, from other parts of the state and from New Jersey.

The district comprises seven counties—Monroe, Northampton, Carbon, Luzerne, Lackawanna, Pike and Wayne. Though East Stroudsburg is on one side of this extensive region, no other town in it is equal to it at once in picturesqueness and healthfulness of location, and in convenience of access. The Delaware and Lackawanna road puts it in easy communication with the northern portion, the Wilkes-Barre and Eastern road with the western, and the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania road connecting with the D. L.



Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church.

and W. at Manunka Chunk, and the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston road connecting with the same at Portland, with the southern portion of the district.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In the matter of popular education East Stroudsburg is in no respect to the rearward of other boroughs of its size, and is even in advance of many considerably larger. The work is thoroughly organized and the corps of teachers competent and thoroughly professional in spirit and training. Recently a commodious and handsome twelve-room building was erected on North Cortland street at an expense of twenty-five thousand dollars. The plan of the structure and the equipment are entirely modern.



One Week's Hunt in Monroe.



Silk Mill, John C. Ryle & Co., (Rear View.)

CHURCHES.

There are five churches—Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Baptist and Lutheran. Recently there was organized a Protestant Episcopal congregation, but they have not yet erected a church building. The congregations are active and are constantly increasing. They support flourishing Sunday schools and the usual church societies. There is also a Young Men's Christian Association, with rooms in the Fenner building, on Washington street.



First Baptist Church.

AMUSEMENT.

The town has one theatre, Shotwell's, on Courtland street. It has a seating capacity of about four hundred. Because of location on the D. L. & W. railroad, so nearly midway between Scranton and New York, a great many companies stop here and the performances, as a rule, are superior to those generally to be expected in a

town so small. The patronage, in consequence, is large.

HOTELS AND BUSINESS HOUSES.

In large measure the D. L. & W. railroad created the town, and the passenger depot on Crystal street is its virtual centre. Only a few steps from the depot, on Crystal street, are its three hotels, the Analomink, the Lackawanna and the Crystal Springs. They are commodious, well-furnished and well managed.

In the same locality, on Crystal, Washington and Cortland streets, are grouped together the stores and other business houses. With one or two exceptions, none are far beyond the intersections of these streets. Here also are nearly all the offices of the professional men, doctors and lawyers.

There is but one bank—the East Stroudsburg National. It is located on the northeast corner of Washington and Cortland streets. It is one of the soundest of financial institutions and is highly prosperous.

With few exceptions, the business buildings are not imposing in their external appearance, but the stranger is surprised at the extent of their interiors, the size and quality of the stock; the amount of business, and the air of activity that pervades them. In them is found much of the brain and snap that have made the town grow.

In addition to the regular hotels there are few summer boarding houses. Two of them are on North Cortland street, Lawn Cottage and Locust Grove Cottage. Though

in town, the grounds about them are so ample and they are so embowered in forest trees that they afford all the beauty, freshness and retirement of country residences and are well patronized. Another popular place of similar character is the Prospect House, on Broad street, just back of the Baptist church. There is also a neat, homelike place on Lackawanna avenue in the upper part of town.

WATER SUPPLY AND LIGHT.

The borough draws its water supply from the Sambo creek. Three reservoirs have been constructed in a narrow valley near the head waters of the stream. The water is clear and pure, and because of the narrowness and depth of the valley the supply can be enormously increased by simply raising the breasts of the dams. The stored waters are overshadowed by a dense growth of forest. Just above the lower reservoir the stream leaps over a rocky wall thirty feet in height in a dark pool, darker because of the hemlocks that lower around it, making a cool retreat romantically beautiful.

The gas and electric lighting is ample and excellent. The plants for both are in the other town.

RAILROADS.

It is not necessary to enumerate the railway communications as they have already received sufficient mention with the exception of the New York, Susquehanna and



The Fenner Building.

Western, extending from New York to Stroudsburg. The Wilkes-Barre and Eastern road serves as its western extension. The station for both of these roads is in the old town, but so near its eastern limit as to be within easy reach of the people and traffic of East Stroudsburg.

In this town there is but one station, that of the D. L. & W. road. Near it is the round house for the shelter of the extra engines needed to draw heavy trains up the Pocono Mountain on the way to Scranton.

Because of this a large number of train crews have their residence in the town, adding materially to the thrifty population.

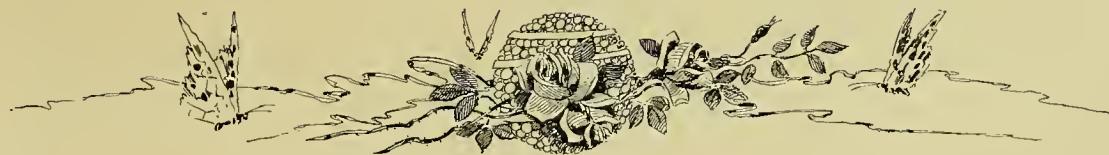
The grounds about the depot are extensive. They are well kept. Their rich green sward, closely mown, is broken by pebbled walks and ornamented beds of brilliant flowers. In the midst of the plot opposite the depot a graceful fountain pours its waters into a large basin, and in front of it the initial letters of the company grow in even and variegated foliage. This is one of the attractive spots of the town, gladdening the eye with its freshness and beauty.

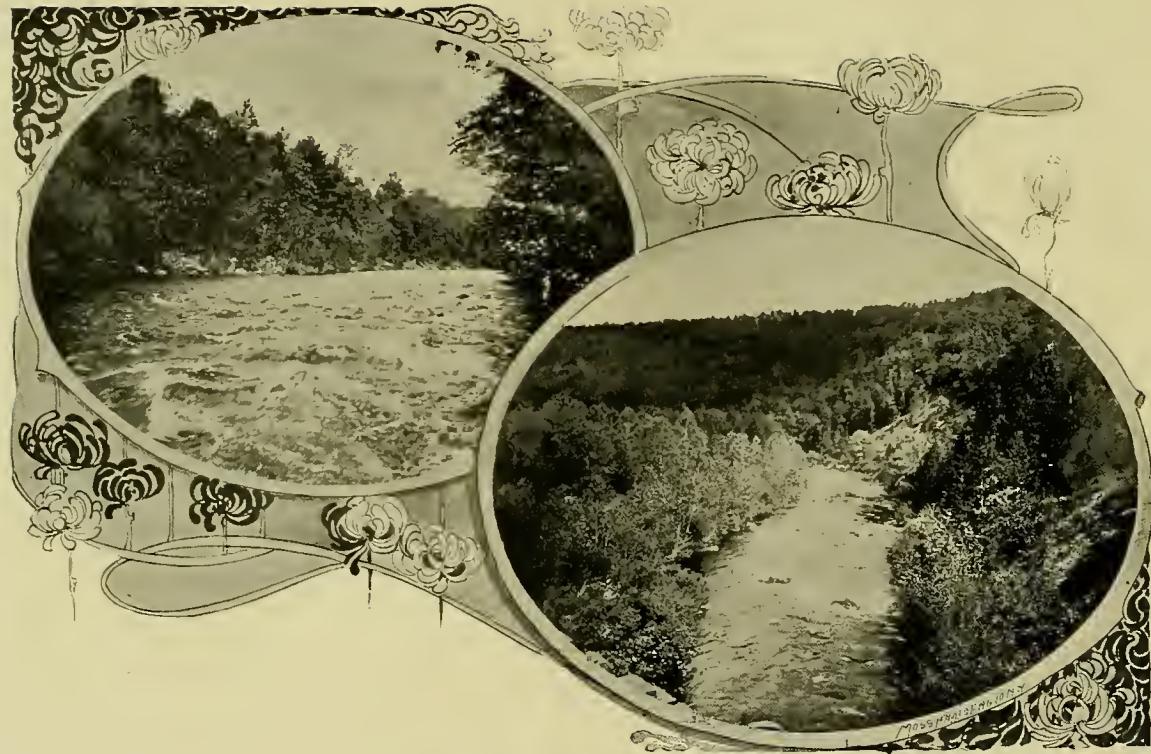
PLEASURE RESORT.

Between the depot and the Normal School is the breathing place of the people—Shotwell's grove. Sunday school

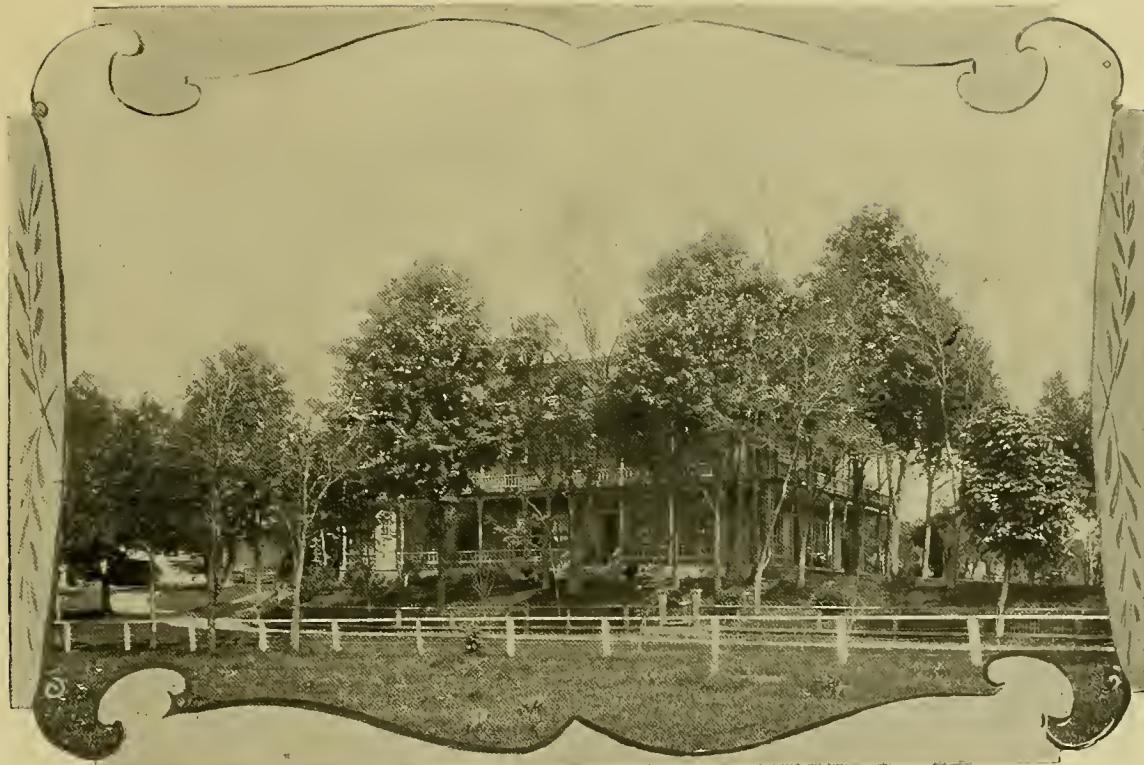
picnics and other open air festive events of the town are held in it, and individuals pass pleasant and restful hours there with the generous permission of its owner. It is a grove of gigantic rock maples dense with dark foliage, interspersed with beeches and oaks. A little run flowing through it adds to its coolness and increases its beauty.

Altogether East Stroudsburg justifies the local pride and hopefulness of its inhabitants. Beautiful for situation, offering superior advantages as a site for manufacturing establishments, it is easy and reasonable to believe that in the near future tall and stately business houses will line its streets, many more palatial residences will crown its hill tops, and over all will float away the smoke wreathes of its industrial dignity and honor.





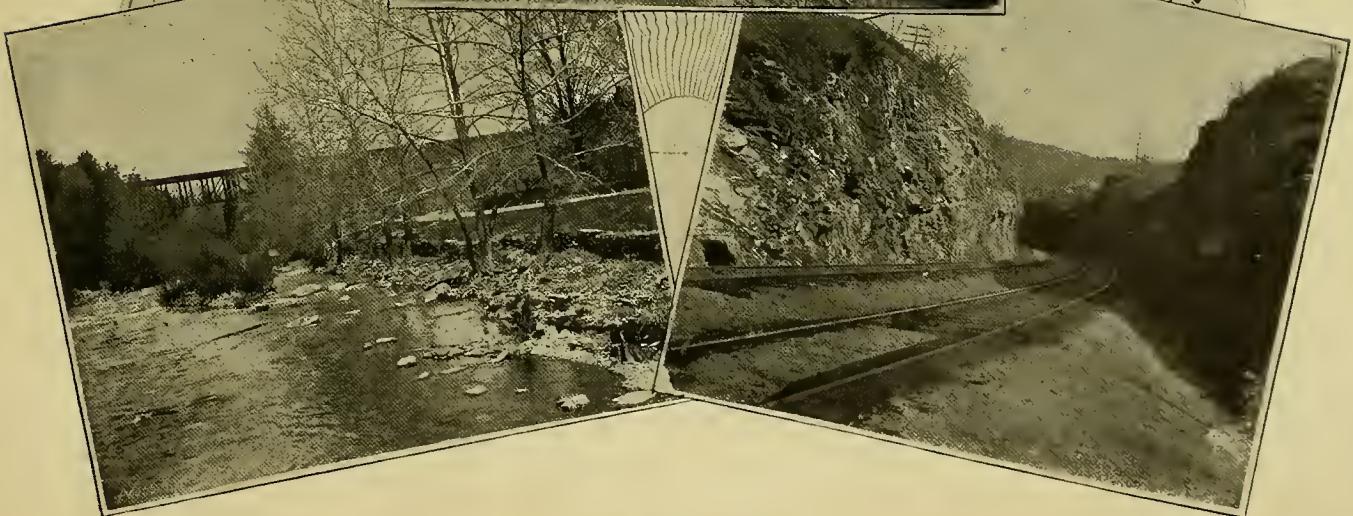
The Analomink, near East Stroudsburg.



Lawn Cottage, C. E. Durfee, Proprietor.



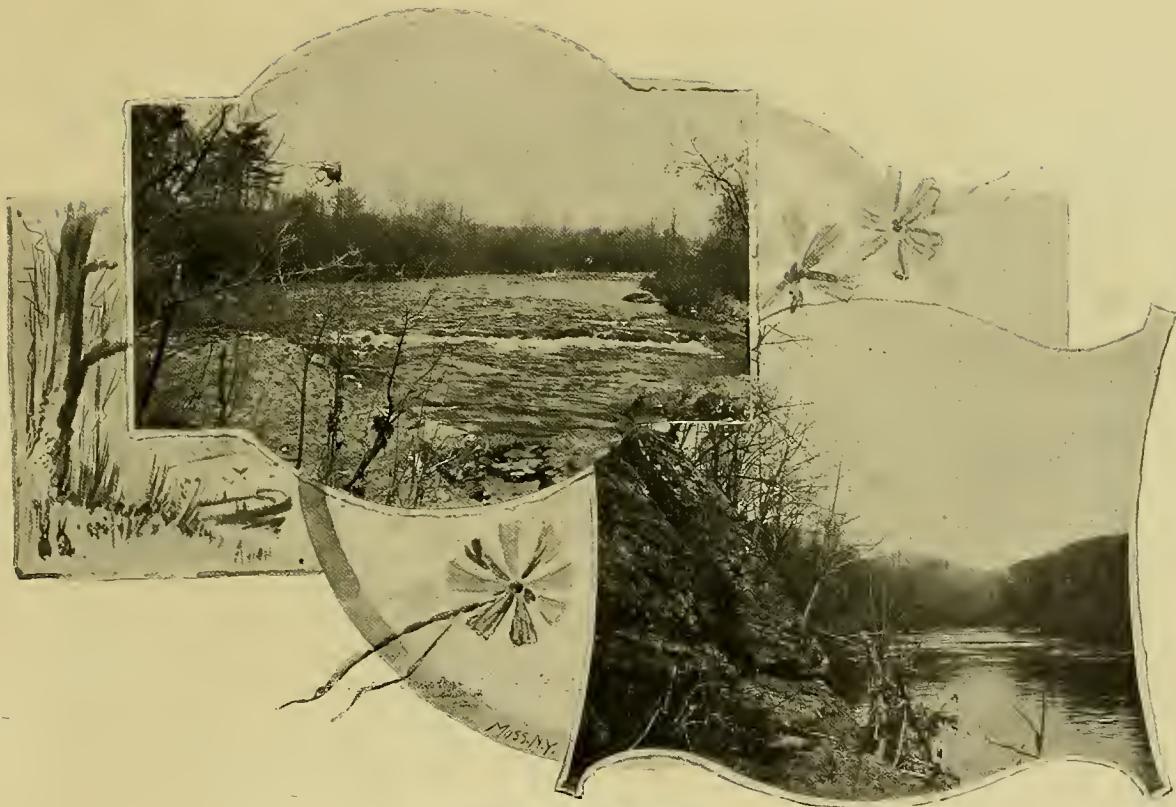
The Lackawanna House.



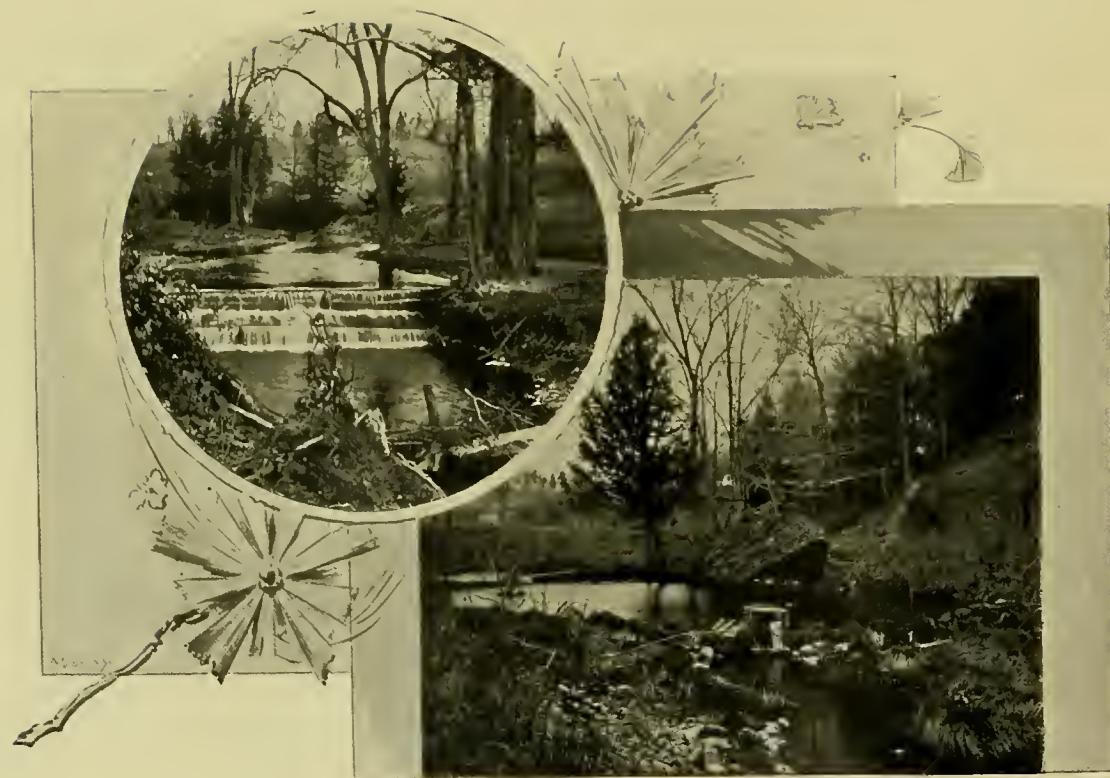
Along the Lackawanna.



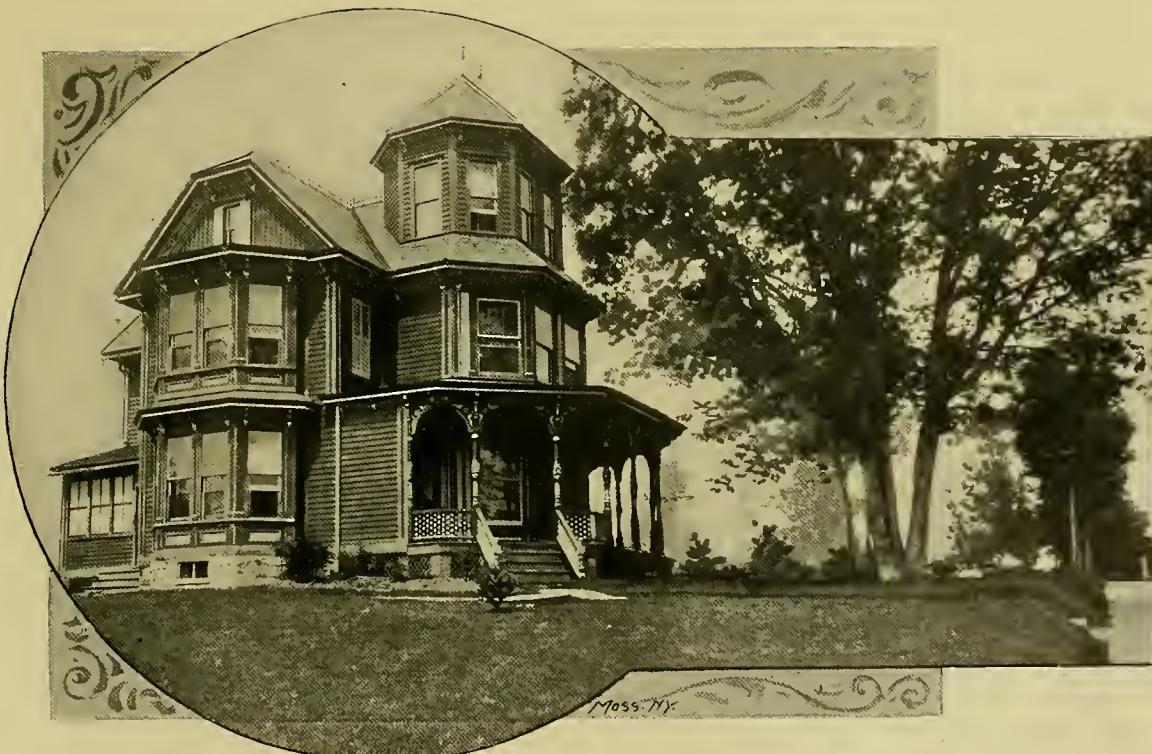
Residence of F. J. Kistler.



The Analomink, near East Stroudsburg.



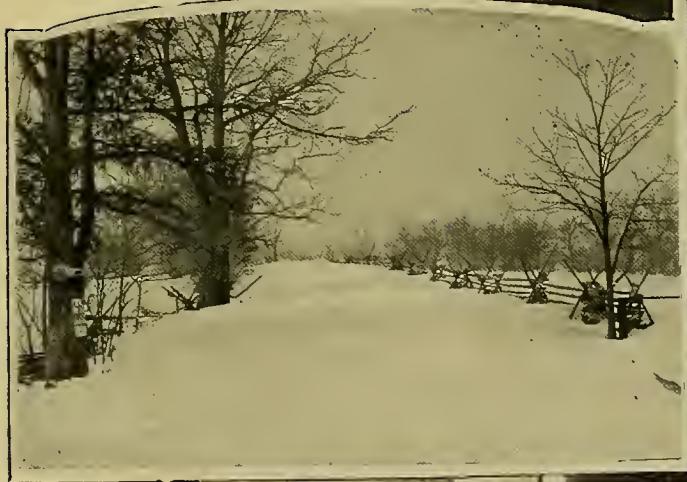
The Sambo, near East Stroudsburg.



Residence of Milton Yetter.



Residence of J. C. Roop.



Picturesque Monroe.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.

By L. W. BRODHEAD.

THE passage of the Delaware river through a cleft in the Blue Ridge gives rise to the expressive title of Delaware Water Gap. It is situated in the mountainous region of northern Pennsylvania, ninety miles west of New York by rail and about the same distance north of Philadelphia.

In this locality is concentrated an array of natural advantages that make the "Gap" by far the most attractive summer resort in the entire range of the Blue Ridge. At the "pass" the mountains tower high above the river, which they seem to encompass, while their projecting crags, almost awe-inspiring, are peacefully reflected in the water of lake-like stillness in the depth below. This predominating feature of the locality, impressing its beholder with wonder and admiration, is supplemented by many walks and drives embracing views of surpassing beauty, though of a character more peaceful.

Visitors returning season after season express a sense of subjection to nature's kindly influence. The patronage of the place has from the first been that of cultivated, quiet people, who esteem fine scenery and healthfulness of locality as of the first importance at a place of summer recreation.

Climate.—The healthful influence of the climate of the Delaware Water Gap has been well tested and it is known that numbers of invalids from various causes are from season to season cured or benefited by a sojourn here. The air is dry and invigorating. The winds, whether from the east or the west, follow a long range of wooded hills and mountains, with their constantly purifying influence, and those from the north across a succession of forest-clad mountain and valley.

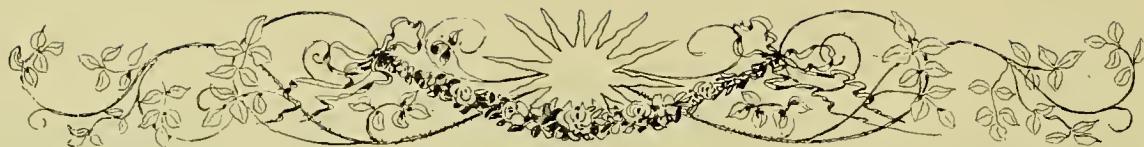
As the location would indicate, it is entirely exempt from anything like malarial influence. The water is the purest and best in the country, and is supplied to the principal hotels from mountain springs.

The principal sources of amusement and recreation are the rambles over miles of mountain paths with vistas of great beauty opening at frequent intervals; carriage drives in many directions over a picturesque and interesting country; steamboat and rowboat service, and good bass fishing on the river in season and trout fishing in the adjacent streams.

Those who are unfamiliar with the Delaware Water Gap will naturally expect to find in this connection some-



Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Depot, Delaware Water Gap.



Delaware Water Gap.

thing that will acquaint them with the characteristic features of the place, especially of the mountain and river, and also the commonly received opinion of the phenomena of the Water Gap.

A number of theories have been advanced as to the probable cause of the displacement of so large a body of the material of which the mountain is composed.

The old theory, that the chasm was caused by one mighty eruption, is discarded by modern geologists; as well also as that advanced by scientists some years ago, to the effect that by the active dissolution of the less enduring material upon which the mountain as supposed rested, a gulf was produced in which the whole mass of this portion fell and was forever buried. Another theory is that by a gradual yielding of stratum after stratum, by the immense pressure and action of the waters of a lake thousands of acres in area, which is supposed to have at one time existed, the mountain barrier has disappeared.

The theory advanced by later geologists, is that the mountain was rent asunder or separated at the time of the general upheaval, which may have been but a crevice at first, has by the erosion of ages widened the passage to allow the easy flow of the river, to a depth below the general surface-level of the surrounding country.

The mountain being composed of Medina sandstone, among the oldest, most enduring and hardest of rock structure, causes this theory to appear to the common mind, a little *hard* of digestion. Yet we are told that some thou-

and or more feet of strata, including the coal measures, once lay on top of this mountain and have all been gradually eroded by the wear of the elements and carried to the ocean.

All theories advanced, however, admit at least the partial barrier to the passage of the stream at some period of its history, and the existence of a great lake, during the ages when the transformation was in process. To the geological evidence in proof of this, and to the submergence of the valley north of the mountain, and the subsequent subsidence of the waters, revealing the lesser hills and extensive plains, can only be added the dim tradition of a people, who, like the traditional lake, has forever passed away.

It is not necessary, however, to solve the origin of the existence of the Water Gap to enjoy its grandeur and beautiful surroundings.

Views are obtained from many points of great extent, from the higher elevations, as far as the eye can reach, comprehending mountains and hills, villages, cultivated fields and primitive forests.

Kittatinny is the name by which the Blue Mountain or Blue Ridge was known by the Indians, and means in their language "Endless Hills." The Water Gap was known by them as "Pohoqualin," which signifies in the language of the Delawares or Mensis, a river between two mountains.

Delaware River.—The Delaware river takes its rise about one hundred and ninety miles north of the Delaware Water Gap.

In a depression on the west side of the Catskill Mountain lies a secluded little sheet of transparent water retaining the euphonic Indian appellation, "Utsayantha." The lake is at an elevation of 1888 feet, and from its outlet the Mohock or main branch of the Delaware has its origin, and takes its departure to the ocean. The surroundings of Lake Utsayantha are said to be very wild and picturesque—a mirror of beauty in a wilderness of woods, so secluded that few save the red men have ever gazed upon it in its solitary serenity.

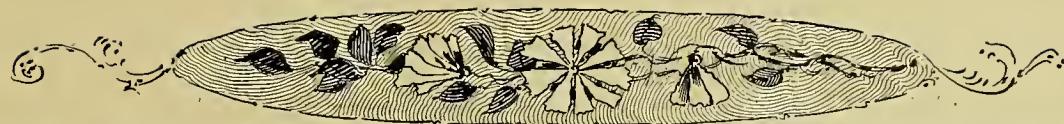
There are scores of confluent streams along the entire course of the river for the extent named, and all are more or less celebrated as prolific trout streams, and many of them also celebrated for the beauty and variety of their waterfalls. The range of hills through which the streams from Milford to this place have cut their way, forming wild glens and cascades, is composed of Hamilton sandstone, a dark shale rock. The carriage road from Bushkill to Port Jervis passes along the river at the base. The exposed portions of the rocks are rendered frangible by the action of the elements and break in thin angular fragments, which are deposited in large quantities and afford abundant material for one of the finest of carriage roads.

There is a history in every stream aside from the human beings who inhabit its borders. A personal history, so to speak, dating from the time when the waters were first gathered and, by Omnipotent decree, sent forth on their united journey to the ocean; flowing on unheard by

human ear, before the red man knew it, or the wild animals came to hide in the forests where it ran; flowed on perhaps in the silent ages, when no living thing inhabited the waters, nor trees grew upon its margin.

The Delaware has been known by a variety of names. It was the favorite river of the well-known confederated nation of Indians, the "Lenni Lenape," and was honored by the bestowal upon it of the name of this ancient people "Lenapewihituck," the river of the Lenapes. The Swedes on the lower Delaware in the early part of the seventeenth century heard the river called by the Indians "Pautaxet." In a deed to William Penn in 1682 it is named "Mackeriskickon," and in another paper "Zunikoway;" it has also been named by Indians living on the river as "Kithanne," signifying the main stream. The Indians near the head of the Delaware called it "Lamasepose," signifying "the Fish river." The Holland settlers in the Minisink named it "Zuydt" or South river, in contradistinction to the North or Hudson river, also the Fish river. As is well known, it derives its present name from Lord De la Ware, who visited the bay in 1610.

There is a tradition that this beautiful river was in early times a celebrated salmon stream. The fact that the Indians living on the upper portion of the stream named it "the Fish river" (*Lamasepose*), as also that the early white settlers on the lower Delaware gave it the same name, would indicate its celebrity at that early period. It has always been noted for the great variety of its finny inhabi-



Caldene Falls, Delaware Water Gap.



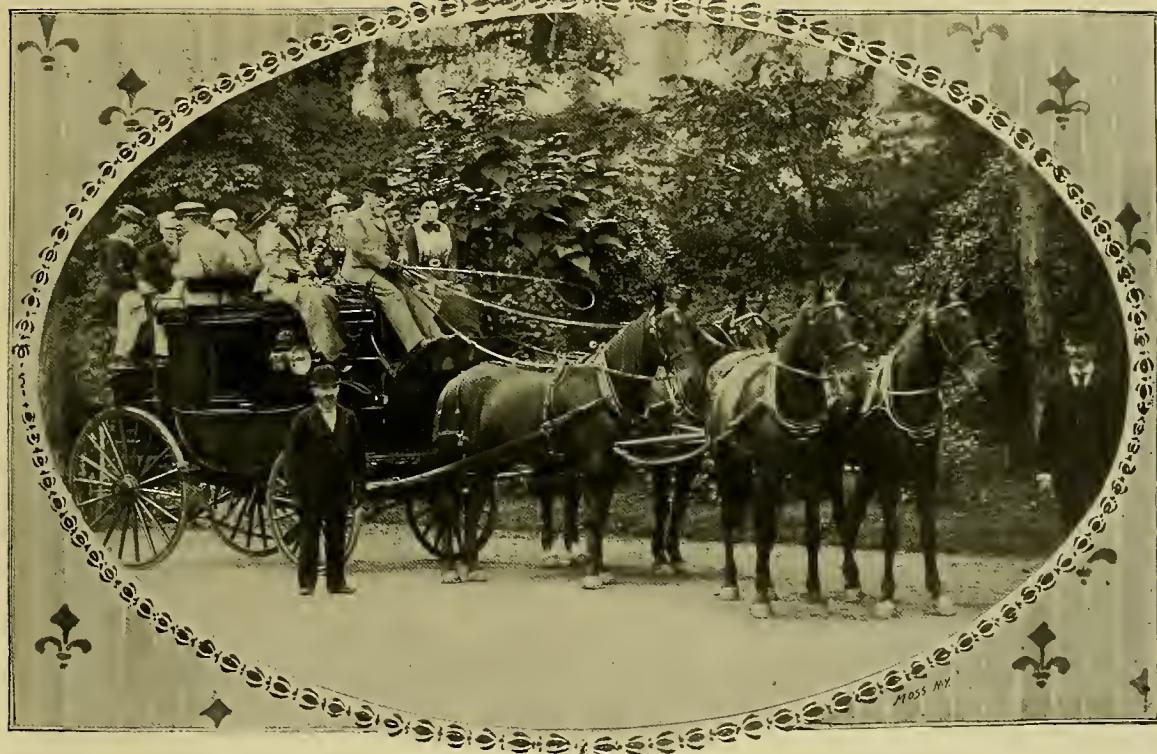
The Kittatinny.



The Kittat'ny.



Moss Cascade, Delaware Water Gap.



Coaching in Picturesque Monroe.

MOSS H.Y.



Lake Lenape, Delaware Water Gap.

tants. What effect the rapid accumulation of the omnivorous bass may have upon the other varieties remains to be seen. Black and striped bass are caught now at every season in increasing numbers, and their fry seen in the shallow waters are innumerable. They may become the sole possessors of the stream, unless further efforts at stocking with salmon may enable that favorite fish in time to reassert its ancient supremacy in the waters of "Lamasepose."

GUIDE TO PLACES OF INTEREST.

Delaware Water Gap is seen to advantage from the steamboat or rowboat; also from the carriage-road and from Winona Cliff, but most favorably from the Promontory.

Eureka Glen, Childs Arbor, Rebecca's Bath, Moss Grotto and Eureka Falls are found at the crossing of the first stream at the right of the carriage-road leading to the Gap. Just before reaching the place you will discover a very distinct echo; the return of the voice from the opposite mountain is well defined at the parapet, which borders the road. Down this ravine comes Eureka Creek, a modest little stream in summer, half hidden under the canopy of green wood, and at times disappearing between moss-covered rocks. In spring-time, however, when a few warm sunny days awaken it from its long winter's sleep, the silver rill is unbound, and you behold the modest rivulet with the proportions and the roar of a cataract.

The stream has its rise at "The Hunter's Spring," and

the rays of the sun are shut out for the whole distance, causing the mosses and ferns to be uncommonly beautiful, and the strong current of air following down the course of the stream makes the summer days at Eureka like those of autumn elsewhere.

The Ridge Path commences near the photograph gallery and runs along the crest of the first ridge to the Promontory, where it connects with the path leading to the summit.

Lovers' Retreat is a pretty overlook of the Kittatinny and the river and the opposite mountain.

Council Rock affords a resting-place and an imposing view of the river, and also in the direction of the Gap.

Winona Cliff.—You have at this place a pleasant level walk of some distance, sheltered from the rays of the sun by tall trees and skirted by a thick growth of laurel and rhododendron.

The view of the river and gorge at this point differs from any yet obtained, and is often selected by artists as affording the finest subject for a picture.

The peculiar sweep in the course of the river is seen to great advantage, as well as the corresponding curve in the mountain on the Pennsylvania side. This is the spot selected by Winona for the execution of her fatal "leap," and which gave rise to the original name of "Lover's Leap."

The Promontory.—In reaching the Promontory from this place you cross Eureka Creek. The ascent is gradual, and you gain the elevation without fatigue. As you step

upon the platform of the summer-house, resting on this projecting cliff, a picture is presented of wonderful variety and beauty, embracing all the features, in one comprehensive survey, that nature employs in producing a perfect landscape, harmonious and grateful to the æsthetic sense. The undulating hills in the distance; the placid valley, with its pretty, half-hidden village; the scattered farm-houses; the patches of clearing amidst woodland; the expanse of islands in luxuriant verdure; the deep bed of the river, with its fringed border of stately trees; the retarded flow of the stream, as it gathers its scattered forces on its approach to the mountain barrier; the deep gorge, above which you stand, present altogether a picture rare and impressive, having much of the grandeur and more than the picturesque beauty of the canyons of the west.

Prospect Rock.—This bare platform is upon another elevation, a short distance from the Promontory, on the road leading to the summit. It embraces the distant portion of the view just witnessed. In the middle foreground the hotels are distinctly seen.

There are a number of fine views on the mountain path to the summit. Young's Peak especially is a scene of wild grandeur.

The journey to the summit is somewhat tiresome, and at places a little difficult, but by resting occasionally it can be overcome without great fatigue.

Mount Minsi.—This portion of the Kittatinny is named Mount Minsi, from a particular branch of the Lenape In-

dians inhabiting the "Minisink Country" (Valley of the Delaware, north of the mountain). It is difficult to do full justice to a description of this view. It should be seen to be appreciated. You overlook an extent of country to the south as far as the eye can reach; a scene composed of mountains and hills in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, villages and farm-houses, cultivated fields, groves of woodland and primitive forests.

Mount Tammany, the New Jersey summit of the Kittatinny, commands a view similar to that witnessed from Mount Minsi. It is less broad on the top, and therefore enables you to look in all directions, excepting in range with the mountain. The ascent is made from the carriage road along the river, near the slate-factory in the Gap.

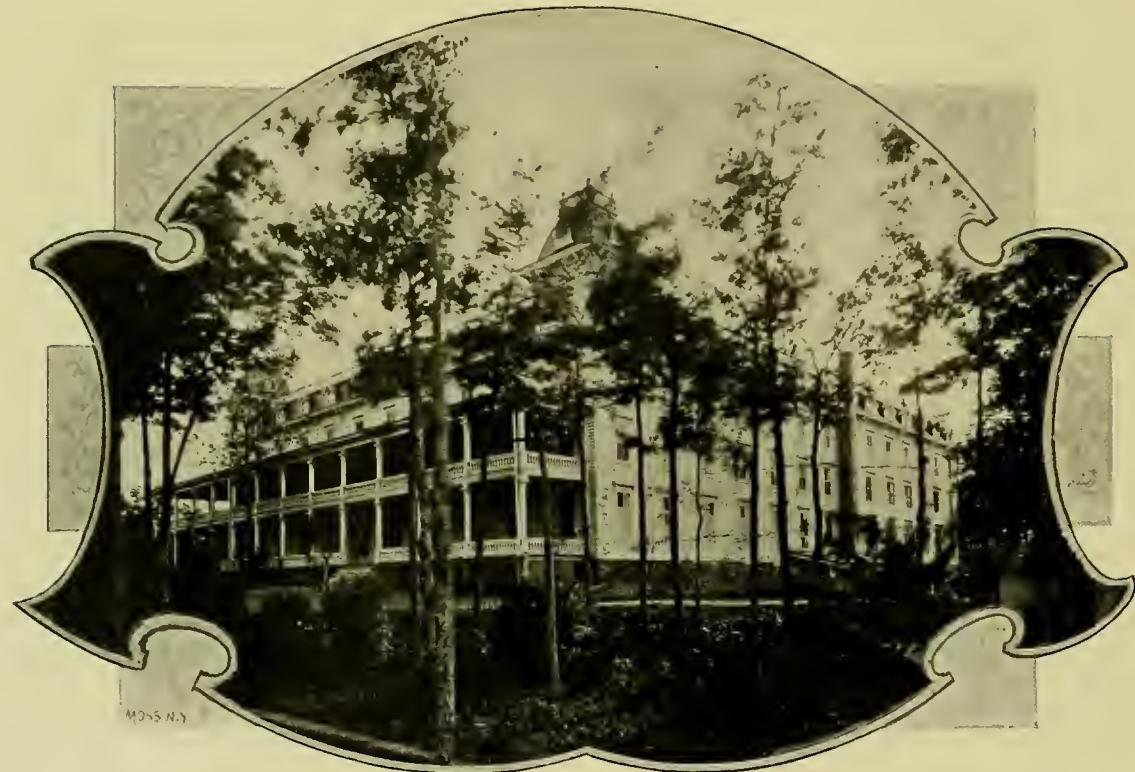
Lake of the Mountain.—This transparent sheet of pure water, surrounded by an irregular curved outline of foliage and bare fragments and masses of Medina sandstone, is strangely and unaccountably situated on the summit of the mountain; a mirror of beauty in the solitary wilderness, reflecting the image of the clouds, the only objects above its fair surface, beneath which in its transparent depths the bass and perch sport in solitary and peaceful independence.

The Moss Ledge Path leaves the Ridge Path on the left near Lovers' Retreat, and descends into a rugged defile near the base of the cliff, amidst nature's wondrous rock displacement, where ferns and mosses grow amid deep shadows in rich profusion. The path terminates at Childs Arbor.

The Lakelet—known also by the more ambitious name



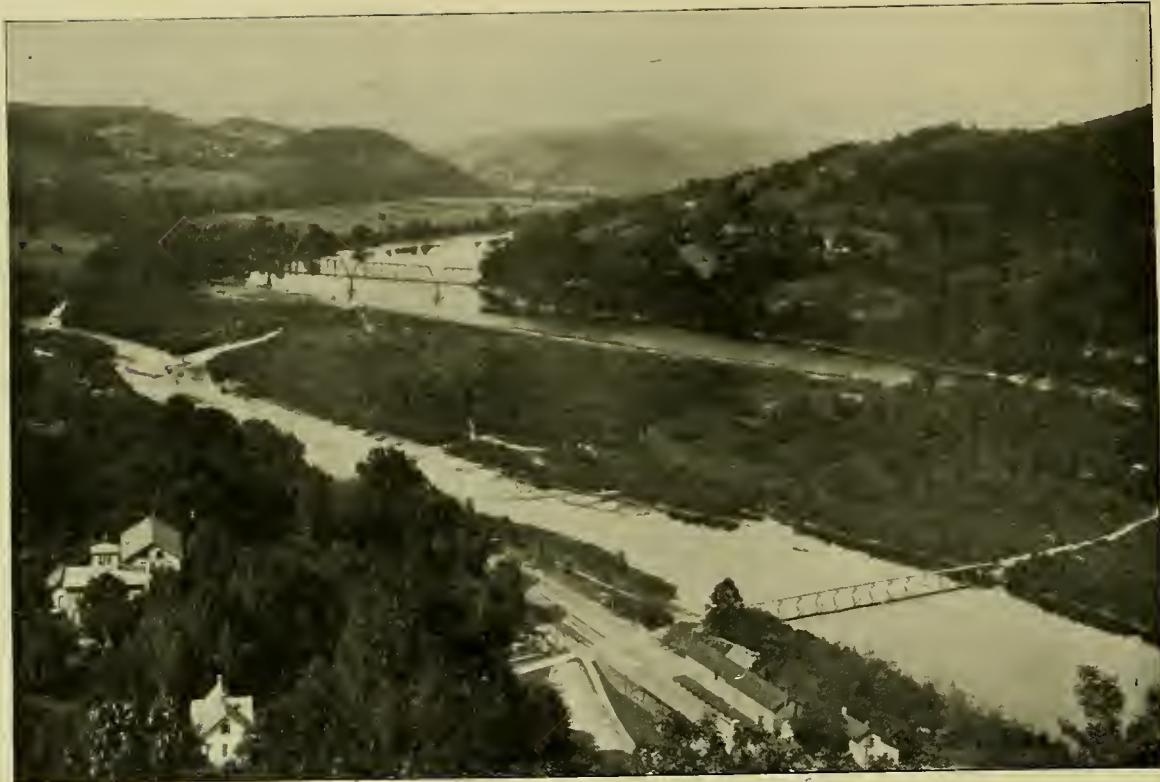
Camping in Picturesque Monroe.



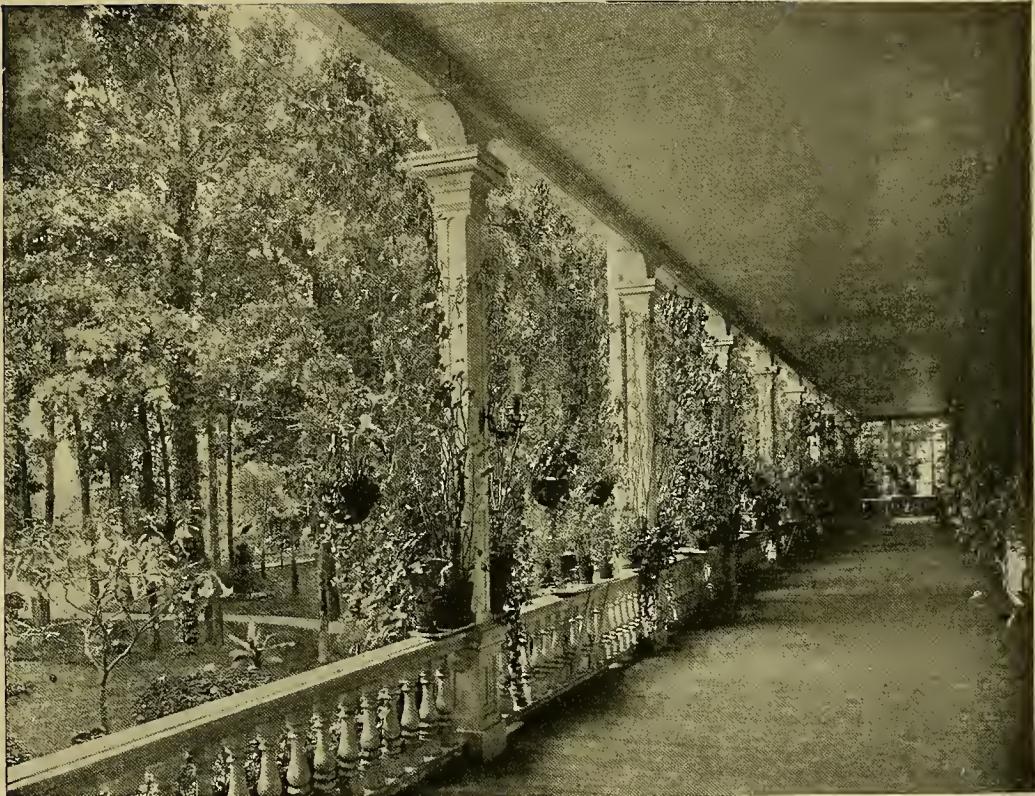
Water Gap House, East End.



Water Gap House, West End.



View from Piazza of Water Gap House.



West Portico, Water Gap House.

of Lake Lenape—lies in a depression between hills, nearly surrounded by a growth of beautiful trees, and on one side by the steep wooded slope of Table Rock. It is about equidistant between the Kittatinny and the Water Gap House.

The Sylvan Way commences on the south side of the Lakelet, passes the pretty rustic summer house, and, as its name implies, is a wooded pathway shaded and deliciously cool. This path leads to Caldeno Falls, Moss Cascade, Diana's Bath, and connects finally with the Ridge Path, near Council Rock.

The Falls, the Cascade, and Bath of Diana are all situated in a wild, picturesque ravine, surrounded by a luxuriant growth of evergreens. Here you first meet Caldeno Creek, fresh and sparkling from the side of Mount Minsi.

Moss Cascade is on the steep slope of Table Rock, over which the stream glides with great rapidity, filling Diana's Bath afresh, and finally leaping over the abrupt terminal of the declivity at Caldeno Falls. It is a refreshing and delightful place to visit, and is one of the favorite walks.

Harrison's Overlook.—After leaving the summer house at the Lakelet, the first path to the left on the Sylvan Way leads to Harrison's Overlook, a prospect over rugged mountain scenery, with glimpses of the Delaware.

Cooper's Cliff is a short distance beyond, on the southern crest of Table Rock, about 500 feet above the river. The view to the northeast is varied and beautiful. The sweeping curve of the mountain, the green fields cultivated on the corresponding hills, the islands and the river so

closely hemmed in by its surroundings as to resemble a lake, make, altogether, a picture of rare beauty. The most distant of the clearings, and covering the summit of Shawnee Hill, is Mosier's Knob, one of the favorite carriage drives.

Table Rock, the remaining view on this walk, is also on the southern crest, and about half a mile from Cooper's Cliff. The whole scene about this spot is picturesque. The confused mixture of forest and hills and cultivated land, form a beautiful foreground to the finely developed proportions of the gorge in the distant mountain.

Just before reaching the point of view on Table Rock, those interested in the subject, will see a fine exhibition of glacial action. The solid rock is scored to the depth of seven inches, five feet in width and eighteen feet in length, and is said to be the largest glacial groove in the State.

It is in the prevailing direction of the general glacial movement—a few degrees west of south. The glacier passed over the mountain and the terminal moraine of this portion of the ice-field is found a few miles further south.

The northern section of the adjoining township, Upper Mt. Bethel, is nearly covered with glacial boulders.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

The Delaware Water Gap is famous for its many large hotels and the number of well-kept boarding houses and cottages in the vicinity. Among these the following may be mentioned:

WATER GAP HOUSE.

The "Water Gap House" is situated on Sunset Hill, about 300 feet in elevation above the river, commanding a view of great variety and beauty. In the direction of the "Gap" the scene is one of rugged, impressive grandeur, while on the north and east is presented in contrast a landscape diversified, picturesque and harmonious.

You trace from the portico the waving outline of the Shawnee Hills, the long stretch of mountain, the lake-like repose of the Delaware, the verdure-clad islands and cultivated fields. The grounds surrounding the house are in green sward and floral culture. The western portico of the Water Gap House presents in summer a scene of beauty rarely equalled, exhibiting what the late Peter Henderson declared to be, the most successful result from amateur-window-gardening he had ever witnessed in this country.

The hotel is large, home-like and complete in detail, with broad verandas, gas, well-lighted billiard room, bath rooms, electric bells, spring water in bed rooms, etc.

The excellence of the table is well known, and has become a feature of the place.

THE KITTATINNY.

Open from May 1st until November.

The Kittatinny is the pioneer in summer Hotels north of the Blue Ridge.

"The Old Kittatinny," about which so many pleasant

memories cluster, was completed for summer boarders in 1833, and was owned and kept by Samuel Snyder, accommodating then about twenty-five persons.

The late William A. Brodhead took possession in 1841, and purchased the property in 1851, increasing its capacity every few years, until in 1866 it accommodated over two hundred guests.

In the spring of 1892 the last vestiges of the original building disappeared, and the large, elegant New Kittatinny occupies the situation. It rests upon an elevated plateau above the Delaware, commanding one of those charming views of mountain and river, upon which the eye and the mind dwell with ever increasing delight. The Hotel is modern in its plan, construction and appliances.

Bed-rooms large, airy and tastefully furnished; a number en suite with bath and private balconies.

Other appointments include elevator, gas, electric bells and an excellent orchestra. It has also steam heat for the comfort of spring and autumn guests.

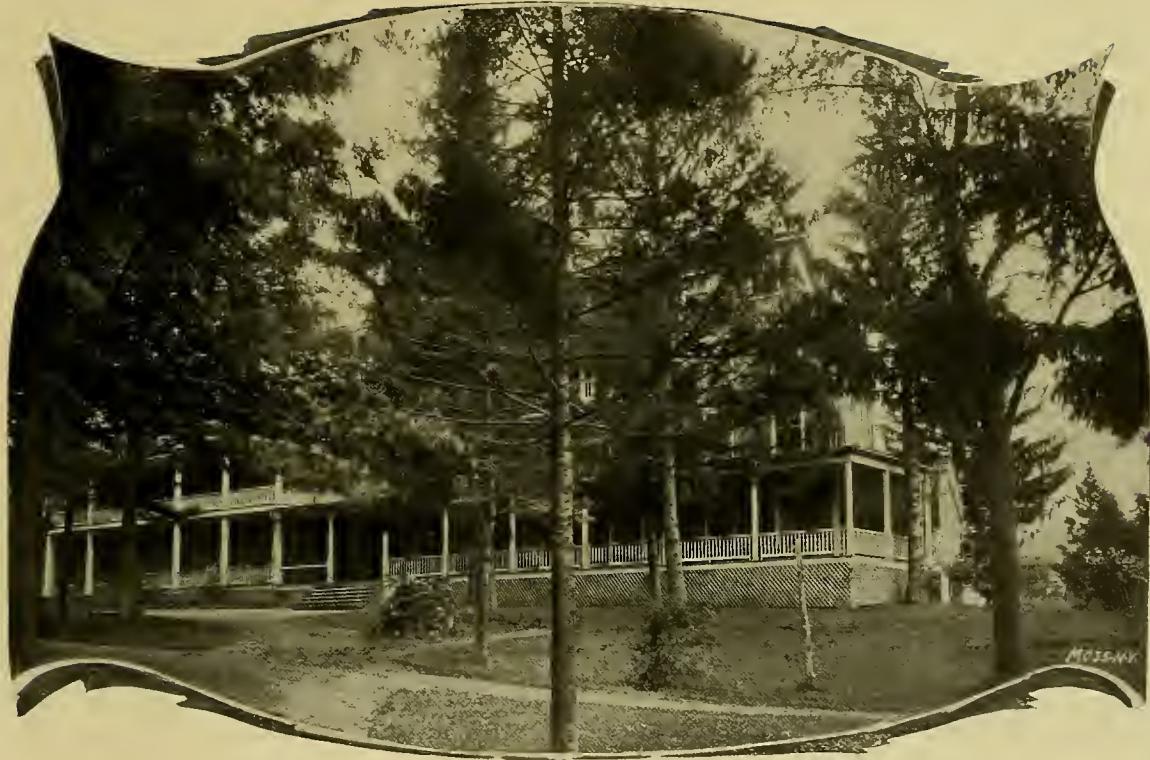
THE GLENWOOD.

This house is a spacious, well-built, four-story, brick building with green blinds and wide piazzas, itself a very attractive feature in the landscape. It is prominently located on a high mountain slope, insuring pure air, freedom from malaria and mosquitoes. The views are miles in extent and grand; seventeen acres private lawns, nicely kept



The Glenwood.

MOS. N.Y.



The Glenwood.



View from Piazza of The Glenwood.

and well shaded ; spacious piazzas. The hotel can accommodate 200 boarders.

The rooms are large, airy, have high ceilings and good light and owing to the position of the house each room has a charming view of the river or mountains. Rooms on second floor have private balconies. On the right hand of the house, Cherry Creek flows directly through the grounds, in a deep wooded glen from which the house takes its name. Nothing can be more romantic than this lovely ravine. The table is supplied with fresh vegetables from the farm. The reputation of this hotel is steadily improving, under the present management. Open from May until November.

THE CENTRAL.

The Central is situated on the mountain side at an elevation of 200 feet above the river. The station, churches, post-office, stores, village and river are all within five minutes walk, and the mountain paths and drives may be said to begin at its doors. The rooms are commodious and airy and are arranged with every modern comfort. Spacious porches 200 feet long afford ample promenading room. Sanitary arrangements are perfect. The Delaware affords every facility for boating, bathing and fishing. The table is excellent. Special rates for wheelmen and room for care of cycles.

THE RIVER FARM HOUSE.

This is one of those old-fashioned stone houses that were so common in this country years ago. It is situated

in the centre of a large farm. A shady lawn surrounds the house, affording ample room for the popular outdoor games. The rooms are large, cool and pleasant. Those on the second floor open on a piazza. It is desired to maintain the past reputation of the house by making it a home for those who can afford to go to a hotel, but prefer a place where they can enjoy quiet, country life and good, wholesome food.

Among the other well known and desirable boarding houses are the following : River View House, Mrs. L. T. LeBarre, Proprietress, accommodating 140; Cataract House, L. M. Tucker, 100; Mountain House, Mrs. Theo. Hauser & Son, 80; The Arlington, Miss L. A. Dutot, 60; Brodhead Cottage, B. F. Brodhead, 40; Delaware House, John M. Hill, 40; Forest House, A. L. Marsh, 40; Snyder Cottage, Mrs. Elizabeth Snyder, 30.

In addition to these there are also numerous well-kept cottages, where first-class board may be secured at very reasonable rates.

MEANS OF ACCESS.

Delaware Water Gap is on the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 58 miles from Scranton, 112 miles from Philadelphia and 90 miles from New York. The "Lackawanna Line" is one of the great lines of this country ; it is double-tracked from New York to Buffalo and close connections are made by it with many other lines at all important points. It is the universal tes-

timony of experienced travelers that no other railroad in the United States is more thoroughly equipped or more carefully managed than is this line. On all express trains the modern vestibule attachment is used, and Pullman's best drawing room, parlor and sleeping cars are run. The scenery along the Lackawanna line is unsurpassed, running as it does through the most picturesque parts of Pennsylvania and New York.

From Philadelphia passengers leave Broad Street Station at 6.50 and 9.00 a. m., 12.02, 3.52 and 6.50 p. m., and Kensington Depot, 6.13, 7.40 and 10.02 a. m., 2.50 and 6.14 p. m., arriving at the Gap in less than four hours. Excursion Tickets sold and full information obtained at the

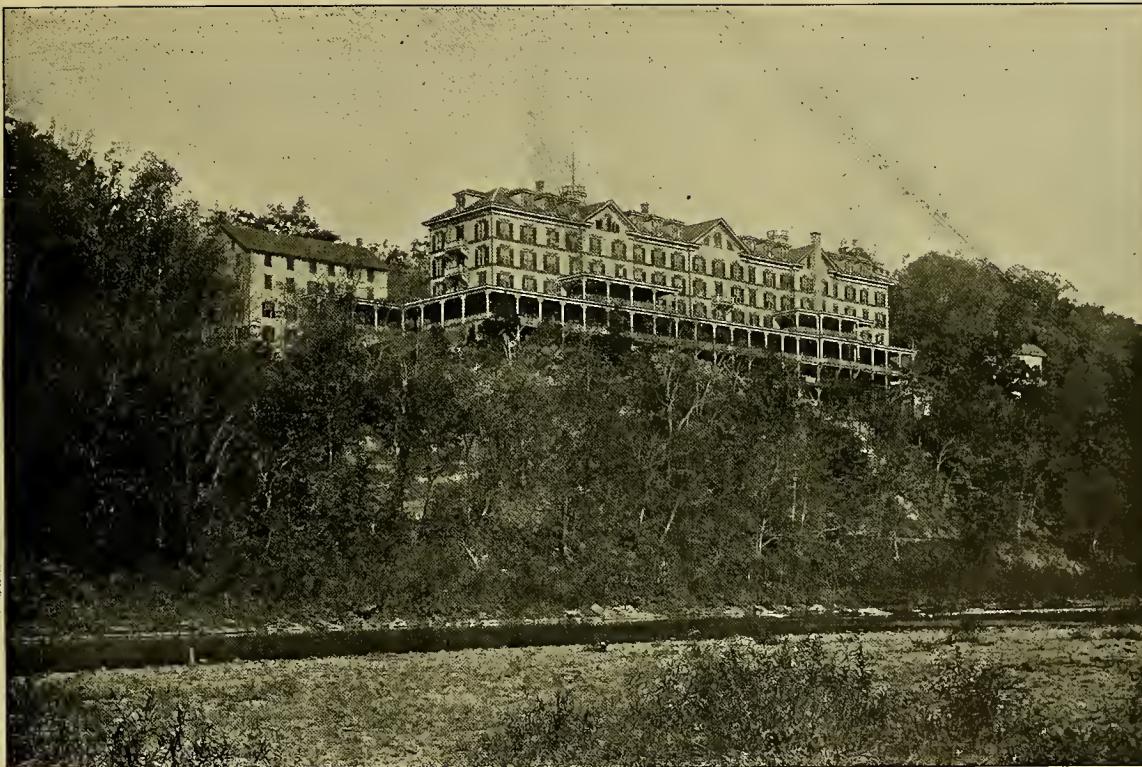
Ticket Office, Ninth and Chestnut Streets.

From New York by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, at the foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets, 8.00 and 10.00 A. M., 1.00, 4.00 and 7.30 P. M., and arrive at the Gap in three hours, in Drawing-Room Coaches without change. Five trains daily to New York and four to Philadelphia, 6.59, 9.30, 11.54 A. M., 2.37, 4.46 and 6.08 P. M. Telegraph communication with all parts of the world. Also local and long distance telephone.

The 6.59 morning train arrives in New York at 9.40 A. M., and Philadelphia at 10.00 A. M.

Tickets and through checks procured at the places of starting.





The Kittatinny.



The Central.

MOSS NY



Views from Piazza of The Central.



The River Farm House.



"Boarders Wanted."

MINSI.

MIDWAY between Water Gap and Stroudsburg on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R., is Minsi, formerly known as Experiment Mills. It is nestled at the foot of a high precipitous hill, where the Analomink River, in its mad haste to join the Delaware, breaks through the Fox Hill range, forming a second "Water Gap," through which the trains rush by, only slackning speed to throw off the mail or take it on. Here, crowded into a few hundred feet within this narrow cut, is the Post Office, wagon road, Paper Pulp Mill, owned by Ex-Senator McPherson of New Jersey, three bridges, the river and two railroads. This close conjunction of bridges, quaint old style buildings, the river with its rapids, dark, eddying pools and water falls, and high over all the forest-crowned hill, makes a picture of exquisite beauty.

By whichever of the good paths one may climb to the crest of Fox Hill, he is rewarded by an extensive view, which deserves to be better known, equaling as it does the famous far view at Highland Dell, farther west on the same range: southward, a superb full front sight of the Water Gap and

village, in its matchless setting; to the left, the Delaware river and broad, rich islands, to Shawnee; to the right, the lower end of the fertile Cherry Valley. Then turning and facing northward the whole basin between us and the Pocono Mountains twenty miles away, greets the eye, with the Stroudsburgs, and many a broad sweep of forest, hill and farm land, dotted with hamlets and threaded with clear, silver streams.

Descending the almost perpendicular side of Fox Hill we find the old Indian fire place, near Castle Rock, as undisturbed as when the Red Men reigned, when their Sachems are said to have met here to consult in war or to make treaty and "smoke the pipe of peace."

The New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R., connecting between New York City and Wilkes Barre, passes on the opposite side of the Analomink and has a station a quarter of a mile from Minsi post office called Delaware Water Gap, to which we cross by the ponderous old-fashioned, covered wooden bridge, that has stood the strain of freshet, flood, frost and storm for over seventy-five years. At this point



BUTTERMILK FALLS

Buttermilk Falls, Minn.



The Pleasures (?) of Farming.

Marshall's Creek meets the Analomink and flowing on together they soon mingle their waters with the Delaware.

We follow the road from the Susquehanna station along its pretty turns, as it crosses and follows up Marshall's Creek, a mile or so to Buttermilk Falls, passing a saw mill, several flour mills located on its banks, a pleasant little church on Laurel Hill, the proverbial country store, a smithy and neat dwellings of many quiet, wholesome farmer people.

Buttermilk Falls, seen after a rain, well deserves its title, as the creamy torrent of waters come churning down the face of the broad, irregular incline of rocks.

Silver Lake, in the Marshall's Creek below Buttermilk Falls, is exquisite in picturesqueness. It is about one-half a mile long and one-eighth wide; has a bend and a tiny islet at the upper end. It is surrounded by high ground; on both sides pine and deciduous trees and graceful, trailing vines reach down to the water's brink. From the lower end the bank ascends in fields and wood, crowned by pretty farm cottages. It is remarkable for the beauty and accuracy of its reflections. As one drifts down in a summer gloaming, drinking in the lovely picture, and sees star and cloud, wooded steep and rugged rock, meadow and grazing kine, all mirrored in the smooth face of the lake, the utter peacefulness of the place enfolds him. He wonders how the foaming rush of water in the cataract above can possibly be so changed and still, and instinctively he feels a sense of strength and quiet trust in God, whose is the strength of

the hills, and cries: "Even so, O Lord, quiet my froward heart, heal and soothe and bless."

Boats for rowing and fishing are for hire at all hours by P. J. Pipher, who owns a flouring mill at the foot of Silver Lake. A more attractive place for small picnics or camping parties could scarcely be found, and it is within easy walk of all the houses mentioned in this section.

Those who visit this region, while in easy access to the railroads, enjoy the charming seclusion of the country and the delightful beauty of this rarely picturesque stream, rambling about the Falls, exploring its shy retreats above, rowing on the smooth surface of Silver Lake below, angling along this and other water courses.

The Cataract House owned by Mr. L. M. Tucker, stands within a minute's walk from the Falls, and pleasantly entertains seventy-five to one hundred summer resorters.

From Buttermilk Falls our road turns west through the hamlet of Branchville. Here Branch Cottage, kept by Mr. and Mrs. Elias Compton and daughter, maintains its well merited name for being a most comfortable, well-kept summer boarding home, and pleasantly accommodates thirty people. Here also North Gap Cottage, with livery stable conveniently near, is owned by Mr. Eugene Heller. The neat, pretty exterior is matched by cleanliness, comfort and plenty within.

At Branchville part of the road climbs the long, gradual ascent and runs along the high ridge of upland farms, opposite and parallel to Fox Hill. On this high



The Cataract House.



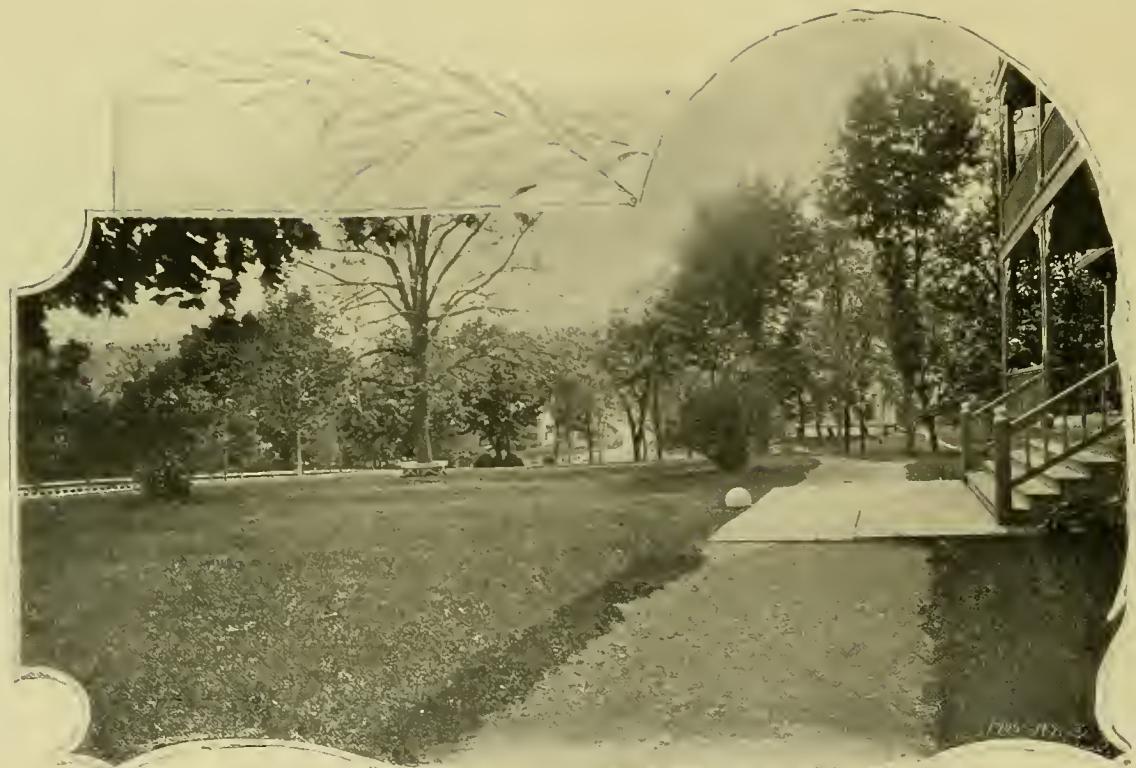
Silver Lake, Minsi.



View from Piazza of River View House.



View from Gap View House.



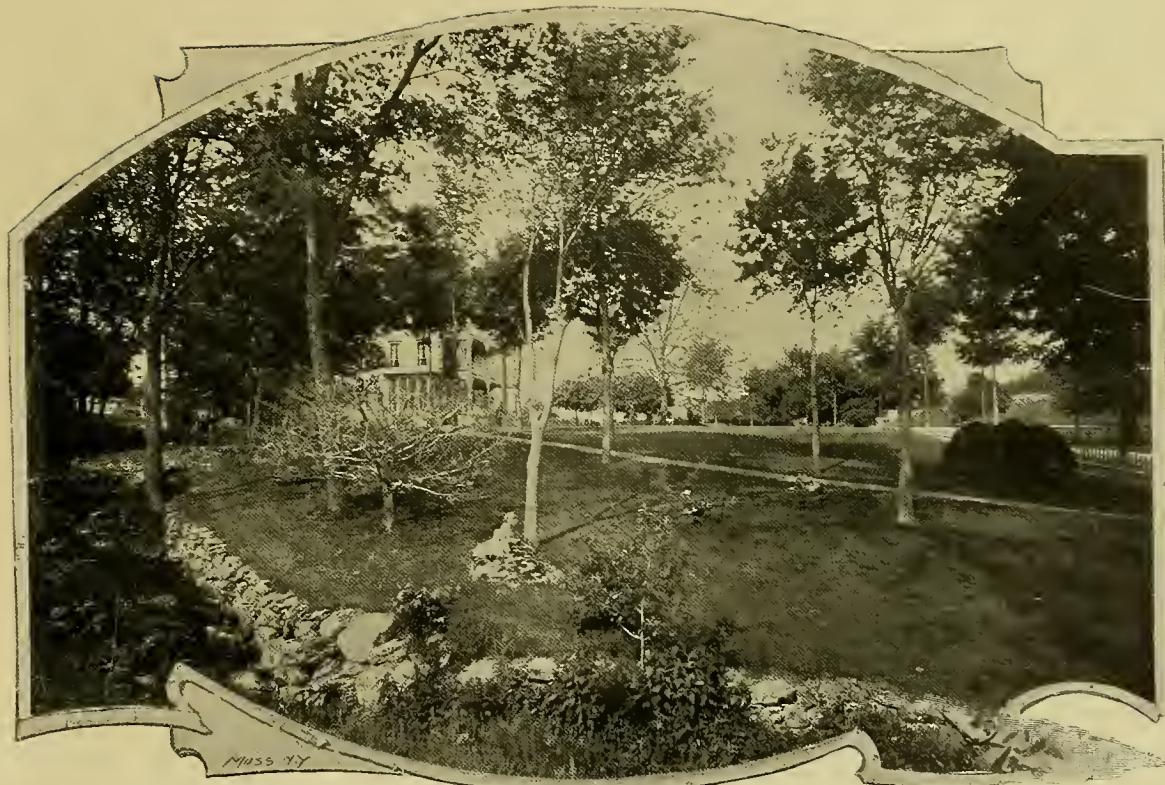
The Water Gap Sanitarium.



The Water Gap Sanitarium.



The Water Gap Sanitarium.



The Water Gap Sanitarium.

ground with a fine outlook to the Gap and the Stroudsburgs. Mr. John Calvin has lately opened Edgemont Cottage for reception of summer guests.

The main road now ascends and enters Entremont Grove, where stands the Union Chapel and District school-house, and where the Water Gap Camp Meeting Association has recently established a permanent camp ground for annual meetings. Beyond the Chapel is seen the attractive and spacious grounds of The Water Gap Sanitarium, founded nearly twenty-five years ago by Dr. F. Wilson Hurd, for the care and treatment of invalids and those seeking rest and recuperation. The institution is well known for its comfort and restful, homelike, Christian atmosphere. The treatment is purely rational or hygienic, consisting mostly of the intelligent, scientific application of different baths, massage, movements, diet, electricity, etc., carefully adapted and modified to suit individual cases. The Doctor has had forty years' active practice, is skillful in diagnosis, conscientious in treatment. His aim is to secure radical, permanent cures in accordance with the laws of Nature and in contra-

distinction to the too prevalent habit of patching up or palliating diseased systems. He does not follow the fads of the day but seeks to have a well-equipped Institution. He is ably assisted by his daughter, Mrs. Fanny H. Brown, M. D. The wonderful climatic advantages of this place, combined with natural suitability of water, soil, scenery, etc., caused Dr. Hurd to select this site for the establishment of a health institution.

The River Side House, about one-half mile from Laurel Hill church, on the road to Shawnee, is a new and pretty place, admirably located within a minute's walk from the Delaware, in full view of the Gap, is kept by M. M. Ace, Delaware Water Gap postoffice, and accommodates fifty-five people.

The Gap View House, kept by Mr. Samuel Overfield, Minsi post office, is situated a short distance beyond the River Side House, on a high exposed point, which commands a beautiful and extended view, one of the loveliest of the Gap, and the Shawnee portion of the Delaware Valley.





Along the Pocono.



The Shawnee House.

SHAWNEE.

STRANGERS visiting the pretty valley north of the Blue mountains are led to wonder why the pleasant village nestled among the spurs of the mountains two and one-half miles above Delaware Water Gap, should be called by the name of "Shawnee." Evidently the name was given to the place by the Indians themselves, as the Shawnees from the south, by invitation, joined the Leni Lenapes about the year 1680, and located at this place. And when visitors are told that Shawnee is one of the oldest settlements in Pennsylvania, they are apt to think you are testing their credulity until they ascend one of the spurs of the mountains and view the landscape lying before them. A picture so enchanting that the home seeker can go no further. The bold mountain scenery, the rich, alluvial soil, arable to great depth, with a productive capacity resembling the prairies of the west, with its green and golden fields of grain and the placid waters of one of the most beautiful rivers—the Delaware, winding through the rich valley, present to the eye of the observer, if he be a lover of the beauties of nature, a scene never to be forgotten. No wonder the French Huguenot, Nicholas Depuy, in the year 1725, while traveling through this, then wild region, decided to make this his home; and his descendants have held his estate five generations, extending to the present day. And what

a delightful climate! Sheltered by high hills from the cold blasts of winter, and in summer fanned by the gentle breeze from the mountains, dry and bracing—consumption, malaria, and all the ills humanity is heir to, find here a healing balm. And while we cannot boast of wonderful geysers, or hot sulphur springs, we do have as good spring water—hard, soft and mineral, as ever came from the earth.

The boating and fishing, the park on the mountain side, with its vast herd of deer in sight; the beautiful lake on the mountain top, swarming with black bass; Mosier's Knob—finest view in Monroe county; all these attractions, easy of access for the pedestrian, make Shawnee one of the most attractive places in eastern Pennsylvania. Surely nature has done her part well, and when art has done the finishing work necessary for the comfort of all classes, Shawnee will be an ideal resort for the elite, as well as for those seeking rest and health.

The principal resort at Shawnee is The Shawnee House, long owned and managed by I. R. Transue. This hotel is one of those roomy and homelike houses so desirable to the tourist and so necessary to a restful sojourn. All the good cheer that well-cooked country food brings to the mind of the city dwellers is furnished at the table. There are ample accommodations for one hundred guests.

HIGHLAND DELL.

By Prof. E. L. Kemp.

SOUTH of the Stroudsburg boroughs, extending east and west, parallel with the Kittatinny Mountains, is Godfrey's Ridge. The road from Stroudsburg to Stormsville passing through South Stroudsburg winds over it into the Cherry Valley. Along this road on the top of the ridge is Pasadena Cottage, a neat summer home opening its doors hospitably at once to city boarders, and the cool air of the mountains. Just beyond there is a short walk or drive westward on the summit of the ridge that never loses its charm even for the local inhabitants, who live within easy reach of the numerous scenes of beauty and grandeur in eastern Monroe. Here there is rest, vigor and health in the air, and a panoramic feast for the eyes that never surfeits.

The top of the ridge is narrow and the sides steep and covered with timber. At its base on the north is the valley of McMichael's creek; on the south is Cherry Valley, narrow but fertile, beautiful with the clear waters of Cherry creek winding in and out through rich meadows and fields of grain.

On the road you pass, to your left, the Avon House of

Mr. Turner Palmer, the private residence of Dr. Samuel Foulke, of Scranton, and the Highland Cottage of Mr. C. H. Palmer. All of them are neat and attractive, and between them are beautiful groves of oak and maple and other forest trees. Interspersed among these are seats on which it is possible to turn from the series of restful rural scenes of Cherry Valley, rimmed with rugged forest frames, to the Stroudsburgs, deep down on the other side, enribbed with streams from the mountains, jewels with the richest setting of nature.

As you pass before each house and turn to admire the magnificent landscape, you feel like saying as the Indians of the South are said to have done on entering the lovely region for the first time. "Alabama," here we rest. This is especially true of Highland Cottage. It is located on the highest part of the range, and the prospect is nowhere more extended nor enchanting. The house is large. It has accommodations for fifty guests. But not a single homelike feature has been sacrificed to size. A wide veranda extends all around the building. Creeping vines shut out



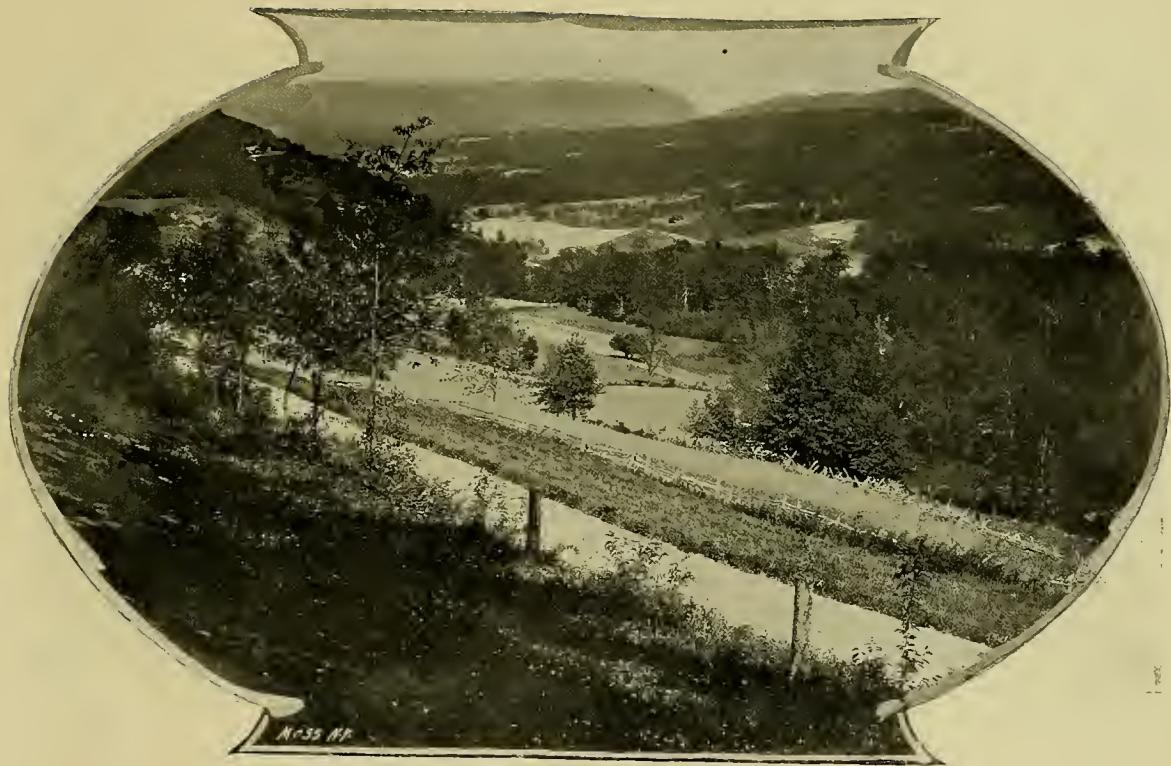
MOSS, N.Y.

Cherry Valley from Highland Dell.

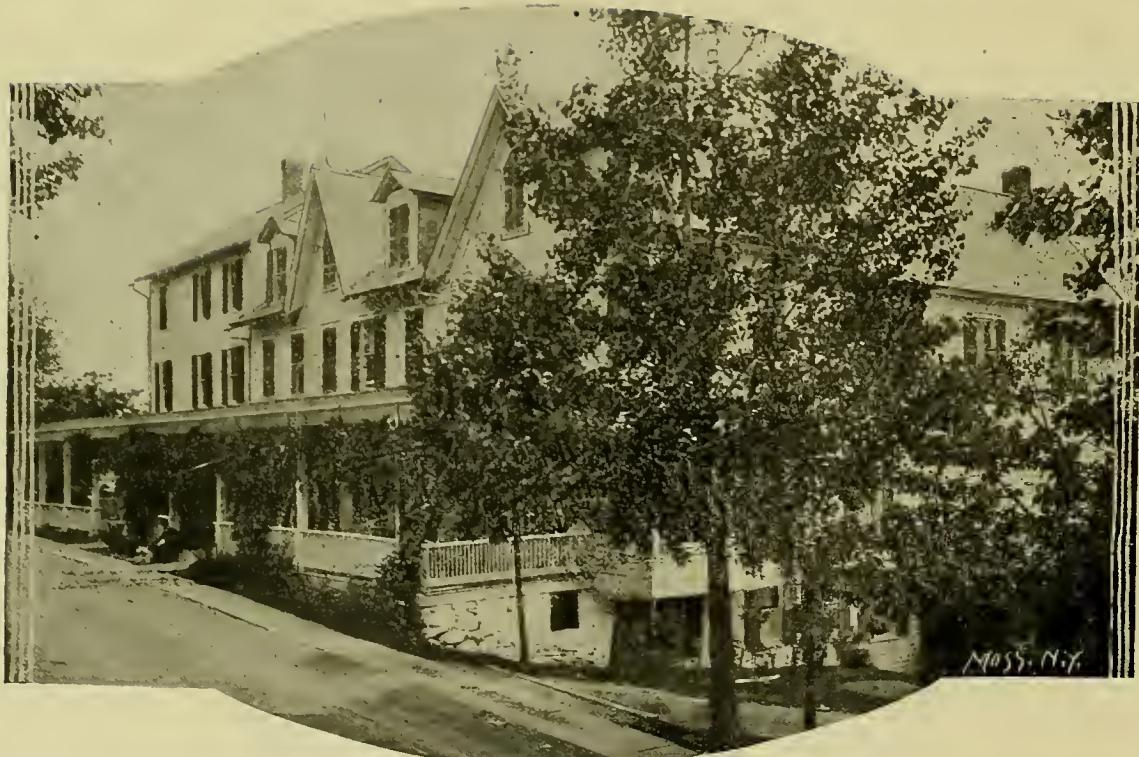


Residence of Dr. Samuel Foulke.

The Avon House.



Delaware Water Gap from Highland Dell.



The Highland Cottage.



Beaver Valley from Highland Dell



Wolf's Glen from Highland Dell.



The Highland Dell House.



Wind Gap from Highland Dell.

the glare of the sun with a veil of green. The house is elegantly furnished. It invites you alluringly to stay.

Beyond Highland Cottage the hilltop widens. You pass a row of the sturdiest cherry trees to be seen in many a day's journey. A rising spur shuts off the view of the towns, and you are in the country in one of the rarest spots to be found anywhere. Here in a deep dale is Mr. Joseph Foulke's Highland Dell House. A gigantic elm, a surviving monarch of the primeval forest, rises above it. The sloping sides of the higher ground close it in on three sides. They form an amphitheatre open to the north, sheltering the house from the warmer winds of the south, opening, as it were, for it the bosom of the hilltop to receive the cool breezes that are wafted down over many a pleasant hill and valley from the mountains southward.

The house has accommodations for a hundred and twenty-five guests and is handsomely furnished. Near it is a commodious building containing billiard and pool rooms and a bowling alley. A beautiful lawn slopes around it, and maple and locust trees shade it. Back of the building a hundred and fifteen or twenty acres have been wrested from the forest and converted into farm lands. Apple and cherry trees mingle their foliage with that of oaks and maples, and the notes of forest warblers mingle with the restful noises of the farm. Everything about the place

speaks of care. Not only does a business sense rule over it, but family pride as well. It is a family heritage.

Along the edges of the hill at advantageous places pavilions have been erected. From those on the south you may look along the wooded heights opposite and to the Blue mountains beyond from the Wind Gap on the west to the Delaware Water Gap on the east. Just opposite you may look into Wolf's Glen, the wildest in all this section, rugged with rocks, deep down among which murmurs a little stream, and sombre with pines and hemlocks. Up and down the valley you can follow the course of Cherry creek as it flows past comfortable farm houses, through meadows dotted with grazing cattle, and fields of grain and banded corn. One on the north offers a view no less inviting. To the left are strangely abrupt and irregular peaks and ridges covered with forests or checkered with fields and patches of timber. Just in front along McMichael's creek spreads out the magnificent estate of Colonel Norton with its stone-built mansion, reminding you of other lands and other times. Far beyond, over fertile fields and wooded heights, Pocono Knob raises its massive front high in the air, a king among lesser nobles. This is a place for rest. Business cares are forgotten. The blood courses more highly through the veins and the heart sings.

THE DELAWARE VALLEY.

THIS noted valley, extending from Stroudsburg and Delaware Water Gap, on the D. L. & W. R. R., to Bushkill, and from thence to Port Jervis, on the Erie R. R., is one of the most beautiful and picturesque in Pennsylvania. It abounds in magnificent scenery, cloud-capped mountains, fertile valleys, waterfalls and lovely, sleeping lakelets. A public stage road connects the two railroads above mentioned, and is said to be the best natural bicycle road in the United States; hundreds, perhaps thousands, of wheelmen make use of it annually.

This sketch will embrace principally that portion of the valley lying between Bushkill and Marshall's Creek. At this latter place we find the Marshall's Falls House, kept for twenty years by E. D. Huffman, where guests find the best of accommodations by day or week. Its genial host and hostess, long accustomed to keeping public house, have gotten the art to perfection and, day or night, any desiring, may be sure of a welcome there.

On Marshall's Creek, a short distance from Marshall's Falls House, is the well-known Marshall's Falls, situated in the midst of Hygiene Park. Few finer falls are to be seen. The foaming waters come tumbling down the rock-riven

steep, with a rush and a roar almost deafening, while the spray rises higher and higher as the limpid liquid lashes the sides of the rock-broken chasm. The beholder stands in astonishment and wonders when all the water will be emptied into the abyss below. One might stand there day after day, and year after year, and watch the never-ending flow. These falls must be seen to be appreciated, as no illustration can do them justice. They are favorably known to most Monroe county visitors, and each succeeding season adds to the number of those who sing their praise.

A short distance from the Falls is the Titania House, J. T. Wolfe, proprietor—Marshall's Creek Post Office—a house delightfully situated in the midst of scenery unsurpassed, with all modern conveniences and excellent table—a quiet, refined summer home and the only one at the falls.

Returning to the stage road and going toward Bushkill, the first important house reached is Oak Grove Cottage, owned and kept by C. V. Smith (Marshall's Creek Post Office). As its name indicates, this house is situated in a primitive oak grove, which renders it cool and pleasant during the hottest days of the heated term, and no guest makes mistake in fleeing hither to hide from the enervating



Marshall's Falls House, Marshall's Creek, Pa.



Marshall's Falls.



Oak Grove Cottage, Marshall's Creek, Pa.



Echo Lake, Coolbaugh, Pa.



Echo Lake House, Coolbaugh, Pa.

summer heat. A few feet in front is Terrace Creek—a beautiful stream, and also Lilly Lake, adding beauty, freshness and additional coolness to the resort.

From thence again toward Bushkill, a pleasant, four-mile ride, you come to Echo Lake House, the home of the Rev. Dr. Chas. E. Van Allen (Coolbaugh Post Office). You quickly recognize it by the long avenue of maples and the towering wind mill with "Echo Lake" inscribed on it. Here also a limited number of city guests find summer accommodations, and not unfrequently many are turned away. Three hundred and fifty yards from the house is Echo Lake, which without question, is one of the most delightful spots in Monroe. The United States Geological Survey says: "Of the hundred and fifty or more lakes surveyed in eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Echo Lake, Monroe County, Pa., is one of the most beautiful." To prove this statement one has only to visit it, as hundreds do every summer. No illustration can do it justice. Its surrounding banks are high and heavily wooded, and are a mirrored fringe on its placid surface—in summer a rich and lovely green, in autumn a gorgeous, golden hue. It covers about fifty acres; waters clear and pure as crystal abound with fish, and better bathing is not to be found at any seaside resort. It is amply supplied with boats and pleasure seekers find few other places equal to Echo Lake.

Going further towards Bushkill you come next to Ridge View House, a new, pretty, tasteful, well-kept house, owned by M. D. Turn (Coolbaugh Post Office). In the

boarding season this house has its full share of city guests, who every summer throng this valley in quest of recreation and rest. Not a few in the city of Brotherly Love join in testimony of praise of this beautiful place and its genial host.

Leaving Ridge View House you go a short three miles and come to the beautiful and far-famed little hamlet—Bushkill. This retired little country village has for years had a famous reputation as a summer resort. A store and post office combined, a church and parsonage, a school house, a wagon and blacksmith shop and a hotel in the outskirts of the village, other than the boarding houses make up the sum total of this sequestered spot. Every house is a boarding house, and each has its share of guests. Here, as all through the Delaware Valley, are scattered boarding houses—first-class houses, medium houses, cheap houses, where guests may find board at prices to suit.

Chief among the first-class houses at Bushkill is the Peter's House, Mrs. E. E. Peters, proprietress (Bushkill Post Office). As our illustration shows this is a magnificent house; it is one of the oldest and most widely known resorts in eastern Pennsylvania. It accommodates seventy-five guests, is open all the year and justly deserves its high reputation.

The Gonzales House, S. G. Peters, proprietor (Bushkill Post Office), is directly opposite the Peter's House, and while not so large, is a place noted for its home-likeness and the excellence of its table. Both these houses are on

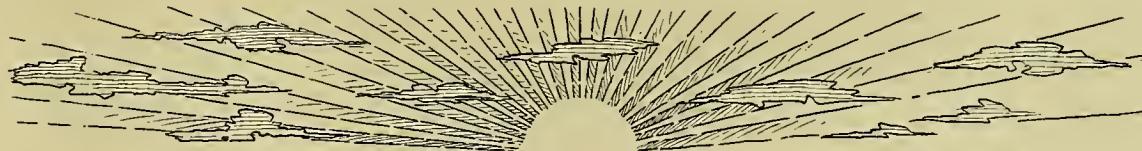
Bushkill Creek—a famous trout stream, and only a short walk from the Delaware River—and are in the midst of scenery considered grand even in the Delaware Valley.

Bushkill Falls, two miles beyond Bushkill, are said to be the largest and grandest of the numerous falls in Monroe and Pike counties. This is the Watkins Glen of the Delaware Valley. The Bushkill creek is a stream of no small dimensions ordinarily, and the upper falls come tumbling down the dizzy height of ninety feet, and for the most part perpendicular, with a sight and sound which almost paralyzes one. Not many years since a young lady, reaching for flowers, lost her foothold and was precipitated this fearful height to the rocks below. Her father rushed to the bottom, picked her up in an unconscious state, bore her to the top again, dispatched a message for a physician,

who administered restoratives, sewed the lacerations, set the broken bones, and after weeks of careful watching she was entirely restored.

In connection with the main falls there are numerous other falls below, chasing each other down their rocky bed, until they reach a quiet resting place, where the waters peacefully sleep, as if weary with their fearful fall.

The Delaware Valley has a railroad surveyed its entire length, passing through this beautiful scenery and reaching other points of interest not mentioned in this article; when completed this will open up to thousands of pleasure seekers a vast field hitherto unknown. Eastern Pennsylvania has been truly called the "Switzerland of America," and of the many interesting portions the Delaware Valley is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful.





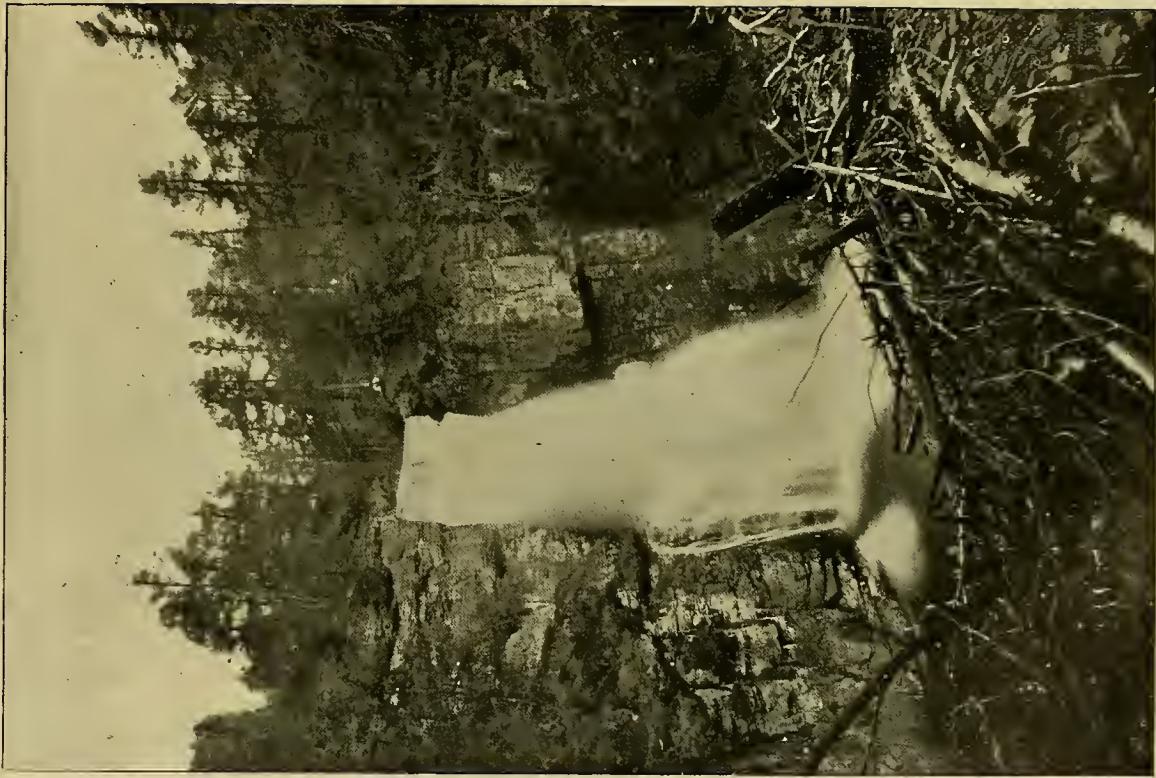
Ridge View House, Coolbaugh, Pa.



The Gonzales House, Bushkill, Pa.



The Peters House, Bushkill, Pa.



Bushkill Falls.

PARKSIDE.

THIS paradise of sportsmen and joy of all summer resorters is on the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, 45 miles from Scranton, 102 miles from New York and Philadelphia, 12 miles from Delaware Water Gap, and 8 miles from ^{the} Stroudsburg, the county seat of Monroe; Railroad Station, Henryville. It is most beautifully situated on the banks of the Analomink, and surrounded by several of the most prolific trout streams in America — East and West Branch, Cranberry, Paradise and Devil's Hole, all famous. It is a region of woodland and water; Nature here has undisputed sway and few spots even in Pennsylvania offer so much that is inviting. The illustrations shown herewith give but a faint idea of the picturesqueness and beauty of this resort; the valley is filled

with restful nooks and from the hill-tops the views are not surpassed in variety or grandeur by any other in the East. The altitude is such that malaria and mosquitoes are unknown; the air is pure and laden with the odor of pine and hemlock, and the nights are remarkably cool even during a heated term. The Park House, W. C. Henry, Proprietor, (Parkside P. O.,) is

the principal hotel at Parkside. It is beautifully situated on grounds facing the Analomink, with the mountains in the rear, and is one of the most widely and favorably known resorts in eastern Pennsylvania.

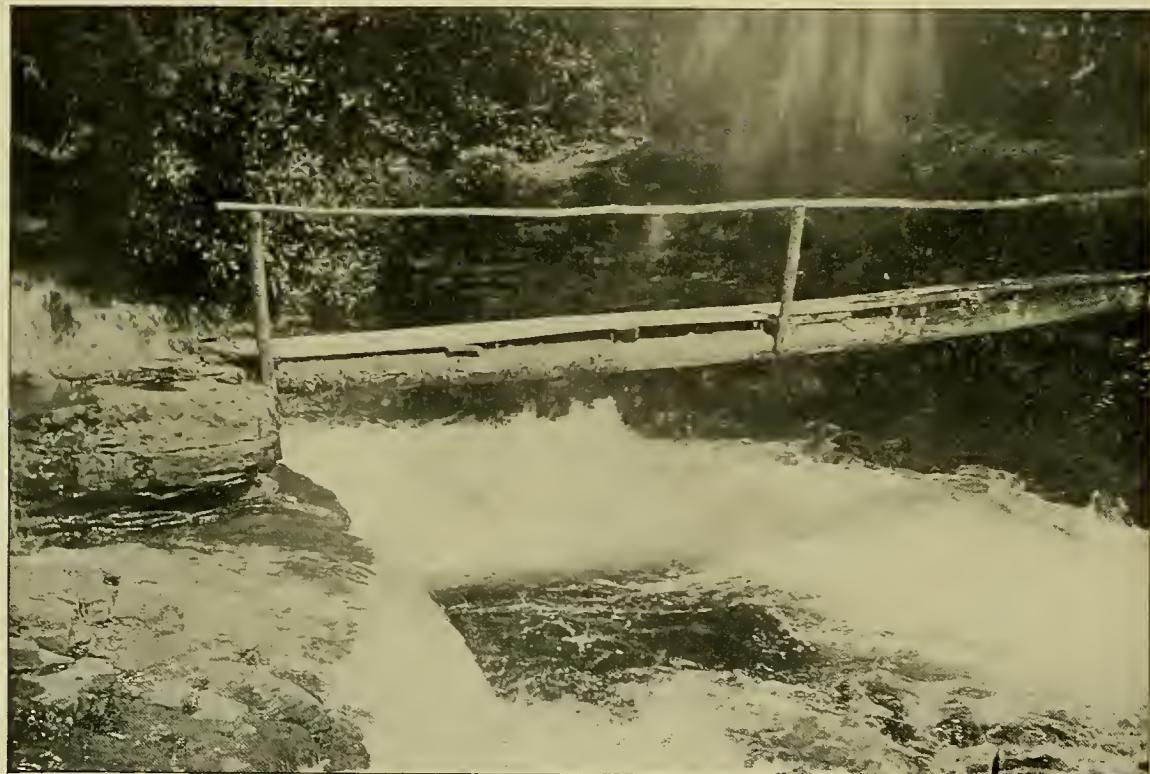
The house is elegantly furnished and thoroughly equipped with every essential of comfort and pleasure. A special feature is a table supplied with every luxury which the country and city markets afford. There are ample accommodations for 100 guests.



The Analomink.



The Park House, Parkside, Pa.



Red Rock Falls, Parkside.



Glimpses at Parkside.



Paradise Falls, Parkside.



Along the Pocono.

ANALOMINK.

ANALOMING, an Indian name meaning River Valley, located ninety-seven (97) miles from New York, on the D. L. & W. R. R., through which runs the creek by that name, and of a size almost or quite justified in being called a river. It was named Brodhead creek after the settlement of Daniel Brodhead at East Stroudsburg in 1738, which place he named Dansbury.

The region is full of thrilling history of the times of the French and Indian wars and of Revolutionary times. The Wyoming massacre, 1778, was but a larger event of many kindred occurrences scattered among its hills and valleys.

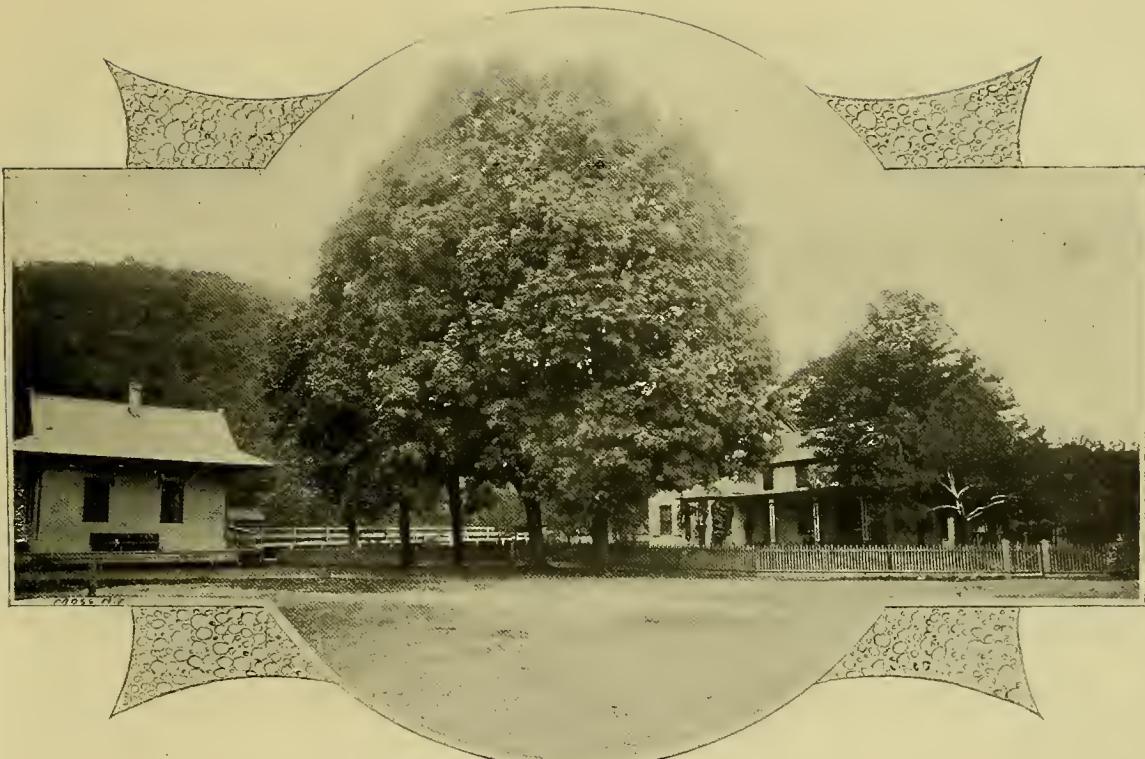
Pioneer life here had most rugged conditions to subdue. The sterling character and devotion to homes and families; the pride of individual accomplishment, so prominent in early American characteristics, have, in the process of time, established productive farms, homes of comfort, and a people self-reliant and self-respecting.

In early days it was the scene of busy lumbering industries; its magnificent forests of pine, oak, hemlock and

other lumber were utilized for market by rafts down the Analomink creek and Delaware river to Philadelphia, by the energetic and hardy people. In the history of Wayne, Pike and Monroe counties will be found many prominent and interesting characters of those days.

Analomink creek, at times a rushing torrent, then rippling waters, is a marvel of beauties through its entire course, and, seek the world over, no lover of nature could find more to exult in. Contributing to this beautiful creek are many mountain streams with most picturesque falls, where the water sparkles or sprays over sloping rocks, dashes over abrupt descents, or ripples down more gentle declivities, through ravines as weird as poet's fancy could conjure. The beautiful speckled trout have certainly a glorious home in these clearest of clear waters winding in and out along the narrow valley.

The mountains and hills are an ever-changing beauty. From the highest peaks is opened a panorama of great extent and enchantment. The hill-tops and sloping sides vying with the waving fields of grain and grasses, and



D. L. & W. Station, Spragueville, Analomink P. O.



Stites' Mountain House, Aniolumink, Pa.



Stites' Mountain House, Analomink, Pa.

denser green of the corn-field, mingled with its forest patches and innumerable scattered trees, present a picture of such magnificent beauty that to be seen must needs live in memory an enduring pleasure. Such pictures cheer many a weary hour in the trying and wearing duties of life of those who toil in the vitiated atmosphere of cities.

The air is most pure and bracing, full of ozone and health-giving odors from its evergreens of pine, hemlock, sweet fern, etc. No stagnant water; no malaria can be generated where the waters are so active from precipitate course, washing out and away decaying vegetation. Mosquitoes, gnats and other troublesome insects have no home here.

Located on the D. L. & W., ninety-seven miles from New York city and one hundred and twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, readily accessible from Easton; all these attractions call thousands of the worn and weary, the invalid and disheartened, to its beauties and health-giving environments. First-class trains and railroad facilities are furnished by the D. L. & W. R. R., and the Belvidere Division of the P. R. R., well-known for highest character in their care for the safety and convenience of their travelling public.

To meet the wants of the public, needing and desiring this health-giving Analomining, many summer hotels and boarding-houses are scattered from the famous Water Gap to the Pocono Summit.

Stites' Mountain House, "Rippling Waters."—Located

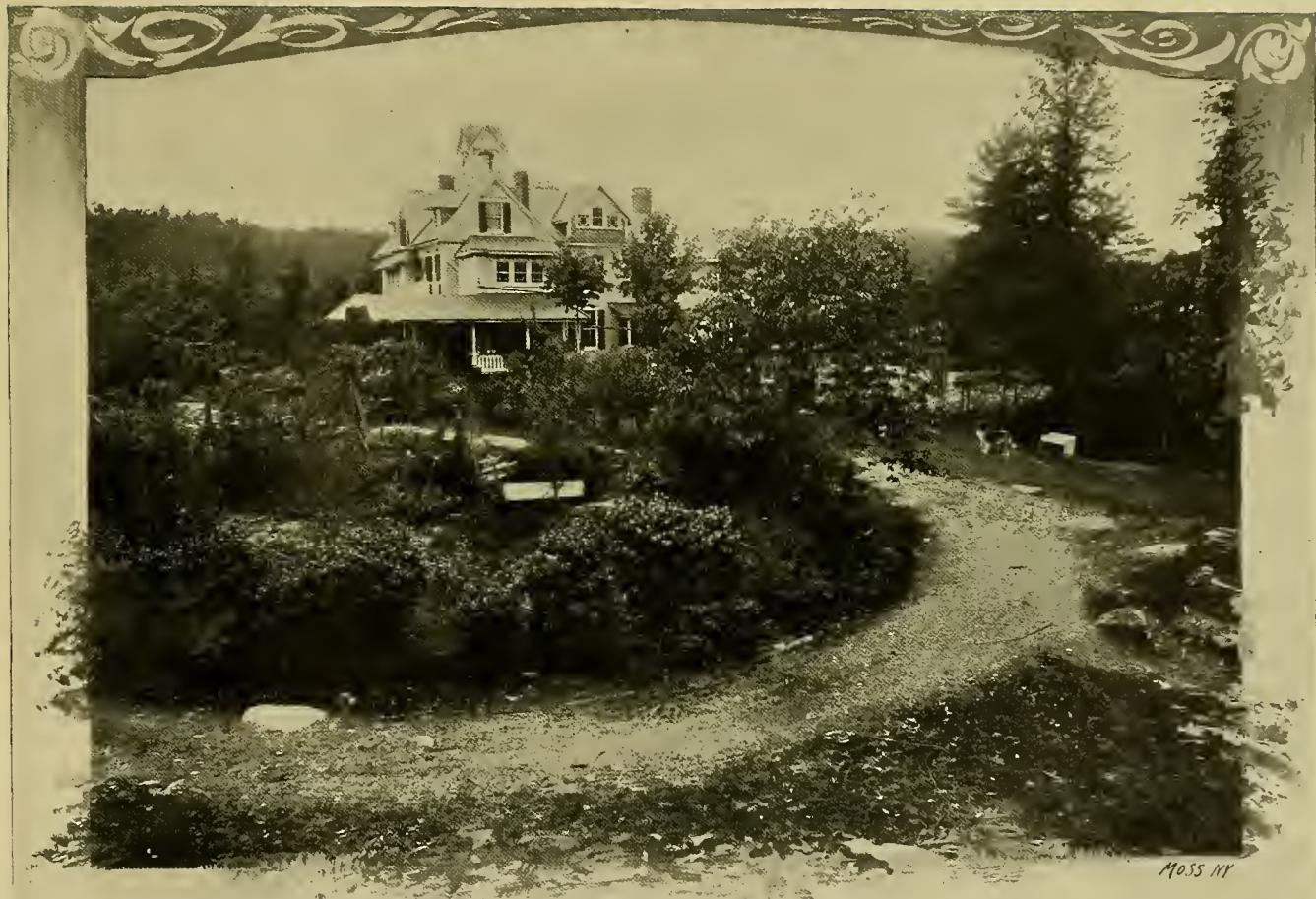
between the Blue Ridge and the Pocono Mountains; ten miles above the Water Gap, seven from Stroudsburg, the county town of Monroe, and one and a half from Spragueville railroad station.

Nature has dealt most lavishly in endowing this place with falls, glens, groves of rhododendrons and pines unsurpassed anywhere, bordering it on two sides with the beautiful Analomining and tributary, as good trout streams as can be found in the country, attested by the fact that without fail the same lovers of the sport have come every spring for the last fifteen years. This spring of 1897 has been exceptionally prolific, fishermen more than pleased, and, 'tis said, all conditions warrant as fine, if not better, returns the coming spring, the season being from the 15th of April to the 15th of July.

The property includes a rich farm of one hundred acres, from which all the finest fruits and vegetables are raised for the table. There is also superior boating and bathing, piano, croquet, tennis-court and other amusements. Terms moderate.

There is no place in this section that holds within its own bounds more distinctive, extended and varied charms for the lover of nature than this "Rippling Waters." Nature has left nothing to do but to admire and adore.

One hundred guests can be accommodated through the season, and a moderate number through the winter; the "home" open all the year, steam-heated and with modern improvements. Table abundant and varied; cleanliness



Residence of W. T. Hildrup, Analomink, Pa.

MOSS NY



Butz Falls, Analomink, Pa.



Glimpses of Analomink, Pa.

and purity a marked feature. Sanitary arrangements are in accordance with those in use under ordinance of councils in the city of Philadelphia.

Hildrup Mansion.—On one of the mountain spurs, a formation of rocky ledge, filled in with glacial drift, compacted with a highly productive soil, immediately contiguous to the railroad station, (Spragueville), of about one hundred feet elevation, is built the residence of W. T. Hildrup, who for nearly half a century was occupied in building and operating the Harrisburg Car Works. By almost accidental circumstances he was led to build a summer cottage here some fifteen years ago, the temporary occupancy of which developed so many benefits and charms as determined him to expand it to a very commodious and beautiful home with all modern improvements.

Its beginning was a surface covered with stone and drift rock, reaching to tons in individual cases, as the dry stone walls attest. Cleared of these, the soil proved most prolific for gardens, fruits, lawns and pasturage; and with the groves of pine, oak and hemlock, make his most unique

home a rest and peace for old age after a long life of most arduous and responsible duties.

R. F. Schwarz.—On one of the Analomine's plains, where time has accumulated a fertile soil, R. F. Schwarz, broken in health, almost helpless invalid, a few years ago located on three acres a home. His garden, his recreation, opened up a field of labor in which health was a most important item. The adaptability of the soil, its sheltered locality, with the ready market for vegetables and fruits almost at his door, led him to add to his purchase, on which he has developed a lucrative truck garden, conducted on a most advanced scientific system. He has a picturesque home, has gained health and strength, and is a prominent, useful and honored citizen.

Laurelside—Jasper Cotant made the clearing and lived many years on the property now owned by Mrs. Savage, the widow of the late John Savage, the Irish poet, patriot and scholar, whose last resting place is beneath the rocks on his beloved Laurelside. “Requiescat in pace.”





Along the Pocono.

STROUDSBURG ORGANIZATIONS.

Municipal.

An act was passed by the Legislature and approved February 6, 1815, incorporating Stroudsburg as a Borough. There is no record in reach to show that the act became operative until after the county seat was obtained in 1836. The first set of officers we have record of is as follows: 1838—Burgess, Peter Wyckoff; Council, John Boys, Joseph V. Wilson, Stogdell Stokes, Morris D. Robeson, James H. Strond. The organization for the year 1897 stands as follows: Burgess, John T. Palmer; Council, Edward Baltz, C. E. Hawkins, Van C. Peters, Fred W. Boru, John Shiffer, George D. Reinhart, E. P. Hollinshead, William Kantz and J. N. Shively; Secretary and Solicitor, J. B. Williams; High Constable, T. H. Welter. Valuation of taxable property in Borough, \$1,300,042; Bonded indebtedness, \$10,000.

Stroudsburg Press.

We have three newspaper offices—Monroe Democrat, Weekly and Daily Times and Jeffersonian

THE DEMOCRAT was founded by James Rafferty, of Wilkesbarre, in about 1833. Since then it has had a multitude of proprietors and editors, as follows: Rafferty and Hannam, J. L. Ringwalt and Barnet Schoonover, David Keller, Thomas J. Alleger and Ed. L. Wolf, Judge John De Young and Edward L. Wolf, A. O. Greenwald, Hon. Richard S. Staples, Morey and Shull, then B. F. Morey and A. O. Greenwald, then lastly B. F. Morey. Politics—Democrat.

STROUDSBURG TIMES was founded by George C. Hughes and Wm. Gulick July 20, 1888, with George C. Hughes as editor. Since 1890 George C. Hughes has been sole owner. On April 1, 1894, a Daily Times was launched successfully and has been growing in favor and numbers since that date. Politics called Independent.

THE JEFFERSONIAN was founded in this place January 15, 1840. Theodore Schoch became its editor and publisher, July 14, 1840. He subsequently became its sole owner. In this three-fold capacity he has continued to the present time, making over fifty-seven years of consecutive editorial and publishing service, which we believe is unequalled in journalism. The politics of the Jeffersonian were steadfastly Whig, and then Republican.

Stroudsburg National Bank.

The Stroudsburg Bank was organized in 1857. Its first officers were Depue S. Miller, President; James H. Strond, Cashier. First Board of Directors were Depue S. Miller, Jay Gould, Henry M. Le Bar, Stephen Kistler, Thos. W. Rhodes, C. D. Brodhead, John Boys, Stroud J. Hollinshead, Dr. Davis D. Walton, Charles Saylor, Michael Shoemaker, Morris Evans and William S. White. Capital, \$100,000. The Bank was merged into a National Bank in 1887, and authorized to commence business as such February 4, 1887. Capital \$100,000. Surplus and undivided profits, \$115,000. Present officers, Peter M. Eilenberger, President; Joseph Wallace, Vice President; John S. Fisher, Cashier; Benjamin S. Jacoby, Assistant Cashier; Charles B. Keller, Jr. Clerk. Board of Directors—P. M. Eilenberger, Joseph Wallace, Andrew Keiser, Stephen Holmes, C. D. Wallace, Wm. Smith, James W. Cook, E. R. Wallace, Harry Peters, Levi Drake, Renben Miller, M. S. Warner and Theo. D. Dreher. It is to be noted that this is the first bank in which Jay Gould served as director. C. D. Brodhead is the only living member of the original Board of Directors.

First National Bank.

The First National Bank was organized in 1882. The first officers were Richard S. Staples, President; Frank H. Smith, Vice President;

E. A. Bell, Cashier. Capital stock, \$50,000. Present officers, Frank H. Smith, President; George E. Stauffer, Vice President; William Gunsaules, Cashier; George Butz, Teller. Board of Directors, Frank H. Smith, George E. Stauffer, A. B. Wyckoff, W. S. Shafer, Stuart S. Shafer, C. W. Angle, Peter Charles, A. Fetherman, G. C. Adams, O. F. Phillips, Theodore Saylor.

Commonwealth Building and Loan Association.

The Association was organized May 9, 1878. The original officers were R. S. Staples, President; W. S. Barger, Vice President; E. A. Bell, Secretary; Simon Barry, Treasurer; C. B. Staples, Conveyancer. Original Directors A. B. Wyckoff, G. E. Stauffer, T. A. Bell and Absalom Fetherman. Careful management and judicious investments have characterized this Association from the start, and as a result it has not suffered a loss during the entire nineteen years of its existence. The outstanding loans amount to \$172,200; and the present membership is 239. Meetings are held monthly on the first Monday of each month at the office of the secretary, E. A. Bell. The following are the officers and directors: President, R. Brown; Vice President, G. E. Stauffer; Secretary, E. A. Bell; Treasurer, A. B. Wyckoff; Conveyancer, J. B. Williams. Directors—R. H. Kintner, S. Hood, A. LeBar, N. L. Peck.

Board of Trade.

The Board was organized April 23, 1885. The present organization is as follows: C. B. Staples, President; Dr. J. H. Shull, First Vice President; Stewart S. Flagler, Second Vice President; B. S. Jacoby, Treasurer; Walter S. Dutot, Recording Secretary, and Cicero Gearhart, Corresponding Secretary. Present membership is 107. The object of the organization is the encouragement of trade and industries in the borough of Stroudsburg and vicinity.

Fire Department.

In about 1849 the citizens of this place took the necessary steps for some systematic protection against fire. A company was organized with authority to purchase apparatus. Among the names of the first company we find those of M. B. Boston, John N. Stokes, Darius Dreher, Peter Born, Frank Landers, Mason Toch. M. B.

Posten was elected captain and John N. Stokes, president. A small hand engine was purchased in Philadelphia, which was christened "The Humane," the company taking the same name. It was housed in a small building then on the Masonic Hall lot. In 1865 the organization was changed to "Phœnix," and a larger hand engine was purchased from a fire company in Easton. They were both about as hard on the firemen as they were on the fire. In 1867 the company took the necessary steps to secure a lot and building in which they could keep their apparatus and hold their meetings, &c. To this end a lottery was resorted to. The enterprise was a success. The result was the erection and ownership of their present large, convenient and elegant quarters on Franklin street, near the Court House Square. In 1871, the Borough purchased a very fine and efficient Clapp and Jones steamer of 4,500 pounds weight. The company has two hose carriages, one of which is very fine; they have also over 1,000 feet of best linen hose. They have procured nearly all the improvements for heating the engine; have secured a Paunta relief valve, and a shut-off and spray nozzle, and are in every way nicely equipped. The organization is a volunteer company of great merit. It has recently treated itself to new and elegant uniforms, and on parade make a most striking and pleasing appearance. The Borough has good reason to be proud of its finely drilled, elegant appearing and efficient fire organization.

We append a list of the present members of the Fire Company: H. A. Bell, F. W. Born, G. W. Born, T. C. Brown, J. B. Cyphers, S. M. Dreher, S. V. Dreher, C. Drake, F. Diehle, D. Edinger, F. P. Flory, R. B. Keller, J. F. Keller, F. Landers, Jr., M. E. Miller, G. W. Meredith, E. Nixon, W. Posten, D. G. Palmer, H. S. Palmer, C. Reimer, W. J. Reimer, G. Shackelton, J. Schoch, C. B. Schoch, N. H. Shafer, H. E. Smith, E. Starner, J. K. Spragle, B. F. Tock, J. J. White, L. L. Williams, E. R. Wallace, L. C. Waters, N. H. Shafer, Chief; F. W. Born, Foreman; G. W. Meredith, Assistant Foreman; F. Landers, Jr., Engineer. J. J. White, President; D. G. Palmer, Vice-President; Geo. Shackelton, Financial Secretary; G. W. Meredith, Recording Secretary; M. E. Miller, Treasurer.

Stroudsburg Water Company.

The Stroudsburg Water Company was organized and its charter obtained in May, 1876, through the efforts of Dr. J. A. Cloud. The first meeting was held on the 7th of September of the same year,

with the following persons as Directors: Hon. J. B. Storm, Jesse Cloud, Joseph Matlack, Dr. J. Albert Cloud and Peter S. Williams. The officers were Joseph Matlack, President; P. S. Williams, Sec'y.; Jesse Cloud, Treasurer. The water was brought from Fox Hill, about one mile from the borough, under the supervision of Dr. J. A. Cloud, civil engineer.

Capital stock originally fixed at \$16,000. Dr. Cloud subsequently sold the works to Wm. G. Pennypacker, of Wilmington, Del., and were sold by him to the present organization about eight years ago. The water source at Fox Hill proving inadequate to supply the increasing demand, a new supply was brought in from the springs west of town, about seven years ago. Previous to this our citizens depended upon wells and creeks for their water. The water furnished by the Water Company is all spring water and unusually soft, well suited for washing and drinking and cooking purposes. But all water however good in quality, in this age of progress, ought to be thoroughly filtered. This can easily and cheaply be done by a sand filtering arrangement, where the water enters the pipes; and those who desire to make the water doubly pure can easily do so by constructing some sand, or other filtering apparatus, in the house.

The present Directors are F. W. Born, Frederick Faile, C. W. Angle and Theo. C. Brown. The present officers are B. S. Jacoby, President; Theo. C. Brown, Secretary; A. N. Snover, Treasurer and Superintendent.

The Stroudsburg Electric Light Company.

This company was organized February 11, 1889, with the following officers and directors: Thomas Kitson, President; E. A. Bell, Treasurer; Charles Bell, Secretary. Directors: Thos. Kitson, R. H. Kintner, C. E. Hankins. Capital stock, \$15,000. Capital stock has been increased to \$30,000. Present officers: Dr. J. P. Mutchler, President; C. E. Hankins, Treasurer; Charles Bell, Secretary. Directors, Dr. J. P. Mutchler; A. Y. Hoffman and John F. Bartholomew.

Monroe County Gas Company.

This company was organized June 10, 1890, with the following officers: George E. Stauffer, President; Milton Yetter, Treasurer; C. B. Staples, Secretary. Capital stock, \$20,000. Present officers: W. E. R. Smith, President; E. R. Case, Secretary and Treasurer;

Oscar Dreher, Superintendent. Directors: W. E. R. Smith, E. R. Case and E. B. Archer.

Young Men's Social League.

This League was organized December 3, 1886, and chartered February 1st, 1887, by Chas. Bell, A. R. Brittain, A. A. Dusmore, Oscar Dreher, Morris Evans, W. W. Flint, C. E. Hankins, M. Hellman, C. W. Holbrook, F. C. Kerr, J. M. Kerr, R. H. Kintner, Thos. Kitson, J. P. Mutchler, O. F. Phillips, Louis Reis, W. W. Reynolds, A. T. Shinn, A. J. Van O'Linda, R. J. Vassner, C. D. Wallace, E. R. Wallace, Dr. T. C. Walton and J. B. Williams, and is the principal organization of its kind in the town. The entire second floor of Masonic Hall is handsomely fitted up for its use, and is open every evening to members and their friends. The membership is limited to thirty. The following are the present officers: Charles Bell, President; O. F. Phillips, first vice President; W. A. Erdman, second vice President; W. W. Flint, Secretary; L. J. Brown, Treasurer. Trustees: B. F. Morey, J. M. Kerr, J. C. Bensinger, C. E. Hankins and W. S. Dutot.

Stroudsburg and Bushkill Telephone Company.

Organized November, 1893. The charter members are: S. G. Peters, E. F. Peters, C. E. Van Allen, E. D. Huffman, Seeley Rosenkrans and E. D. Shafer. Territory reached: Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg, Delaware Water Gap, Marshall's Creek, Bushkill, Dingman's, Milford, Port Jervis, N. Y., Flatbrookville, Layton, Bick House, N. J., Forest Park, Eagle's Mere Club, Prospecters, Porter's Lake, Beaver Run Hunting and Fishing Club, Hunter's Range. About 200 miles of wire in use. Officers: E. D. Shafer, Manager; E. F. Peters, President; E. D. Huffman, Secretary and Treasurer.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

This company has a splendidly equipped line in Eastern Monroe; nearly one hundred phones are already in use and there are numerous public stations. Through this company we have connection with every important city and town in twenty-five states. The Exchange and offices are in the Hollinshead Block. Lorenzo D. Smith is the efficient local manager.

Stroudsburg Gun Club.

This club was organized August 28, 1893, and is composed of the best shots in this region. The original officers were Dr. C. M. Brownell, President; H. W. Kistler, Secretary; M. E. Miller, Treasurer. Present officers are Wm. H. Bossard, President; M. E. Miller, Secretary and Treasurer. There are now thirty-two members, many of whom have medals won in various notable contests.

Stroudsburg Cemetery Company

Was chartered May 26, 1864, by Silas L. Drake, Robert Brown, John Boys, Simon Barry, R. S. Staples, Edward Brown, S. J. Hollinshead, Thos. M. McIlhaney, J. H. Stroud, John Edinger, A. Reeves Jackson, David Keller, Stroud Burson, Wm. T. Baker, Wm. Davis, John DeYoung, Jos. Trach, Jeremy Mackey. A large tract of land was donated by Jacob Singmaster, deceased. For many years few improvements were made, but the late management purchased additional land and has systematically laid out and graded and planted the entire plot, and is constantly beautifying it. The present officers are Theodore Schoch, President; W. A. Erdman, Secretary; Joseph Wallace, Treasurer. Directors, Theodore Schoch, Nicholas Ruster, B. Mansfield, William Wallace, Joseph Wallace, Jacob Hiestand and B. F. Morey.

Stroudsburg Mandolin and Guitar Club.

Organized January 1st, 1897, and comprises the following members: S. E. Shull, H. Oeldorf, W. B. Dreher, H. B. Racener, George Racener, Fred Hess, L. J. Brown, Clarence Staples, John Oeldorf, H. C. Archibald, S. D. Melick, Wm. Slochburn, Thos. Azer, C. C. Nixon, Chas. Gruver. Officers: President, S. E. Shull; Vice President and Secretary, N. B. Dreher; Treasurer and Leader, H. Oeldorf. Directors: L. J. Brown, S. D. Melick, H. C. Archibald. The club occupies pleasant rooms overlooking Court House Square.

Rosenberry's Orchestra.

This orchestra is composed of the best musical talent of the town and has grown steadily in favor since its organization in 1891. Among

the leading members are M. E. Miller, trombone; R. J. Bush, first cornet; A. C. Trach, first violin; H. E. Northup, flute. Prof. J. L. Rosenberry is the well-known director.

The Enterprise Band

Was organized October 12, 1896, the members being Wm. Slutter, J. Frank Shaffer, Eugene Weiss, John Drake, F. B. Janes, N. C. Slutter, Wm. Devore, Henry Barnett, John Shaffer, Howard Engle, Raymond Hastie, Alouzo Slutter, Wm. Melick, Clifford Heller, G. Biggs, Harry Kintner, A. Madson, Theo. Hardy, Julius Meichner, L. Metzgar, Abel Slutter, Wm. G. Slutter and Frank Shick, all of Stroudsburg. Though in existence but a few months, this band has made marvelous progress and is a worthy competition of the older band. The present officers are Wm. Slutter, President; J. Frank Shaffer, Treasurer; F. B. James, Secretary; Eugene Weiss, Leader; A. Slutter, Assistant President; J. M. Drake, Librarian; N. C. Slutter, Assistant Leader; Wm. Melick, Dispatcher. Trustees: Lewis Slutter and Clifford Heller. Meetings are held Monday and Thursday nights in Walton's Hall. Total membership is twenty-two.

Citizens' Band.

This band is composed of the best talent of the Old Serenade band and the East Stroudsburg band, a combination of the two having been made September 4, 1896, thus forming one of the strongest and best organizations of the kind in Eastern Pennsylvania. The following were the original members: Howard E. Northup, Percy Croasdale, Eugene Custard, Paul Hammerman, V. S. Loder, S. B. Kistler, W. H. Loder, R. J. Bush, J. A. Ruster, Lloyd Belles, Miles L. Hallet, Howard T. Shively, Stephen Warner, Wm. Palmer, M. E. Miller, O. S. Butz, F. L. Smith, Jos. G. Palmer, H. G. Fatsinger, W. H. Rockafellow, C. L. Walton, B. F. Tock, Calvin Daubert. The present officers are: Leader, W. H. Loder; Director, J. A. Ruster; President, Henry G. Fatsinger; Vice President, F. L. Smith; Recording Secretary, S. B. Kistler; Financial Secretary, Wm. D. Palmer, Treasurer, J. A. Ruster; Property Clerk, J. G. Palmer. Trustees are H. G. Fatsinger, O. S. Butz, Percy Croasdale. Meetings are held weekly on Wednesday nights in Band Hall, East Stroudsburg.

The Y. M. C. A.

Organized November 18, 1894. They occupy pleasant rooms in the Miller building on Main street, where all the leading magazines and newspapers are constantly kept and where strangers are always welcome. The present membership is 223, and officers as follows: President, Cicero Gearhart; Secretary, H. Zabriskie; Treasurer, George D. Michaels; General Secretary, M. A. Barney.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

History recorded and inferred appears to make 1788 as the year in which the M. E. church was founded in Stroudsburg. In early Methodism the circuits embraced a vast number of acres, but few members. Bristol circuit, which included this place, was first reported to the general conference in 1778, when it had but thirty-two members. Up to 1793 Bristol Circuit took in all that part of Pennsylvania lying between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, and between the county line of Philadelphia and the Pocono Mountains. In 1794 Bristol and Wyoming were included in the same district. A report for that year shows 173 members for the district. We append a list of the successive preachers who officiated in Stroudsburg and the time and duration of said service: Wm. Dougherty, in 1788; Robert Cain in 1789; Robert Hutchinson in 1790; Gamaliel Bailey and Joseph Lovell in 1791; Lemuel Miller and Isaac Robinson in 1792; Nathaniel B. Mills, Elisha Pellam and Levi Rogers in 1793; Wm. Hunter and Jonathan Bateman in 1794; Wm. Hardesty and Jos. Rowen in 1795; Wm. Colbert and Joseph Whiity 1796; Charles Cavender and Richard Lyon in 1797; James Moore in 1798; James Egbert in 1799; Anning Owing and Joseph Osburn in 1800; Wm. P. Chanler and John Fiddler in 1801; In 1802 Bristol District was included in the Philadelphia District, with Thomas Everard, R. McCoy and T. Jones were the preachers in charge. In 1803 Henry Clark and John Bethel; 1804, David Bartine and David James; 1805, Asa Smith and Daniel Higby; 1806, Asa Smith and Wm. Hoyer; 1807, John Walker and Richard Lyon; 1808, Thomas Dunn and James Polhemus; 1809, David Bartine, James Atkins and Joseph Stevens; 1810, David Bartine; 1811, Daniel Ashton; 1812, Richard Snath, Jno. Walker and John Fernon; in 1813, no change; 1814, Wm. Tober and Richard Snath; 1815, John Potts; 1816, Asa Smith, Daniel Ireland and Phinehas Price; 1817, John Fox and Asa Smith; 1818, John Rob-

ertson and John Price; 1819, Samuel Budd and John Price; 1820 and 1821, Manning Force and Phinehas Price; 1822 and 1823, William Williams and Thomas Davis; 1824, no change; 1825, David Bartine and Jesse Thompson; 1826 and 1827, William Colbert; 1828, Jacob Hevener; 1829, Samuel Grace, James V. Potts and Wm. Colbert as supernumerary. In this year the first M. E. Church was built in Stroudsburg at a cost of \$800. It was erected on the lot opposite Stephen Holmes' residence. It has since been remodeled into residences. From 1816 to 1829 the old stone academy which stood at the rear of Dr. Shull's residence was used by the Methodist congregation as a place of worship. In 1830, Samuel Grace and Bromwell Andrews; 1831, James V. Potts and Wm. Bloomer; 1832, Thomas Miller and Oliver Badgely and Wm. Colbert, supernumerary; 1833, Bromwell Andrews and John McDougal; 1834, A. K. Street and William Bloomer; 1835, Jonas Bissey and John L. Taft; 1836, Jonas Bissey and David Davidson; 1837, Jacob Davidson and James Neill; 1838, Jacob Davidson and Wm. K. Goentner; 1839, James Harmer and Peter Eisenbrey; 1840, Jas. Flannery with John Allen and Peter J. Cox assistants; 1841, James Flannery; 1842, David E. Gardner and Henry B. Manger; 1843, David E. Gardner; 1844, John Ruth, 1845, John Edwards; 1846, William R. Gray and Samuel Gillingham; 1847 and '48, John W. Mecaskey; 1849, Mahlon H. Sisty; 1850, M. H. Sisty and James H. King; 1851 and '52, John A. Watson and William B. Wood; in 1853 and '54, John F. Boon, under whose services the church was erected at its present location. 1856, James E. Meredith; 1857 and 1858, George W. MacLaughlin; 1859, John Chew Thomas, who after ten months of most effectual influence on both church and community died suddenly from hemorrhage of the lungs. In 1860 and 1861, C. I. Thompson; 1862 and 1863, Thomas A. Fernley; 1864 and 1865, Wm. J. Paxson; 1866 and 1867, John H. Alday; 1868 and 1869, Wm. Ridgway. During his pastorate the remodeling and enlarging of the church was commenced and ended with the dedication of the lecture room; 1870 and 1871, John S. Janes McConnell, under whose pastorate the remodeling of the church edifice was completed and dedicated. 1872, G. W. F. Graff; 1873 and 1874, John F. Chaplin; 1875 and 1876, G. D. Carrow; 1877 and 1878, J. F. Meredith; 1879 to 1881, William H. Elliott; 1882 to 1884, G. Heacock; 1885 to 1887, John Dyson; 1888, J. T. Swindells; 1889 to 1891, S. G. Grove; 1892 to 1894, A. L. Urban; 1895 to 1897, L. B. Hoffman; 1897 and 1898, L. B. Hoffman and R. W. Crawford. Present membership of church 723, of whom 120 are probationers. Value of church property, \$25,000. Trustees: Joseph Wallace, John B. Storm, C. D. Brodhead,

Reuben Miller, Nicholas Ruster, H. B. Pipher, Wm. Ackerman, John Shiffer and Stewart Flagler.

M. E. Sunday School.—The early history of the Sunday School is obscure. No data can be found; it is supposed that the Sunday School was instituted soon after the church was organized, in 1788. The first superintendent of whom any record can be found was Richard S. Staples, elected 1850 and serving until 1872, after which the following served as superintendents: C. D. Brodhead, 1872-1886; J. S. Brown 1886-1891; R. B. Keller 1891-1892; Stewart Flagler 1892-1895; R. B. Keller 1895, now serving. The school has a membership of 654, with the following officers and teachers: Rev. L. B. Hoffman, Pastor; Rev. R. H. Crawford, Ass't; R. B. Keller, Sup't; H. R. Flagler, Ass't; Miss Ella Peck, 2nd Ass't; J. Y. Sigafus, 3d Ass't; Dr. N. L. Peck, Treas.; R. S. Lee, Sec'y; H. F. Miller, Ass't Sec'y; Miss Blanche Sigafus, Pianist; Elijah Depue, Librarian; J. W. Cooke, 1st Ass't Librarian, and Henry Barnett, Charles Coffman and Fred Bartholomew, Assistants. Teachers in the Senior Department are Dr. J. Lantz, W. H. Taylor, B. H. Kintner, Rev. R. H. Crawford, Joseph Keller, Stewart Flagler, Dr. N. L. Peck, C. D. Brodhead, C. Hoffsommer, M. N. Deifenderfer, E. T. Avison, C. B. Keller, Jr., B. W. Bowbly, Mrs. C. M. Burson, Mrs. J. W. Cooke, Mrs. R. B. Keller, Mrs. C. Hoffsommer, Mrs. Elijah Depue, Mrs. J. W. Angle, Mrs. M. N. Deifenderfer, Mrs. C. B. Keller, Sr., Mrs. Aaron E. Crooks, Mrs. Millie Conklin, Mrs. M. L. Phillips, Mrs. Fannie Dungan, Mrs. Wm. Gunsauls, Mrs. Jerome Slutter, Mrs. W. A. Shafer, Misses Laura B. Evans, Mary DeYoung, Grace Sigafus, Sue VanBuskirk and Nellie Heller. Miss Ella Peck has charge of the Intermediate Department with the following teachers: R. C. Flory, Walter Hoffsommer, Mrs. Eugene Bowbly, Miss Laura Bartholomew, Miss Alice E. Hoffsommer and Miss Ella Phillips. J. Y. Sigafus has charge of the Primary Department, with Miss Anna Sigafus and Bertha Gunsauls as assistants. Dr. J. Lantz is the oldest teacher in service in the school, having joined in May, 1857, and having taught continuously since.

The Society of Friends.

Orthodox.—Little is now known of the early history of this Society, the only facts obtained being those from the court records. From these we find that on July 25th, 1811, Daniel Stroud deeded to James Bell, Samuel Sleeper, David Roberts and Caleb Foulke a tract of land facing Main, Ann and Green streets, for the use of this society. It is

supposed that the stone meeting house which stood on this plot for so many years was built soon after the above date. About the year 1826 a separation occurred in the society and the branch called Orthodox were granted the use of "the old Meeting House." It was occupied by them until November 8th, 1883, by which time the membership from various causes had so diminished that meetings were discontinued. In 1887, the property was sold to Steward S. Shafer, who tore down the old landmark and cut up the tract into building lots.

Hicksite.—After the separation in 1826, this branch of the Society of Friends, among whose members were such earnest ones as Dr. William D. Walton, Obediah Palmer, Moses Phillips, John Palmer, George Brown and others, put up in 1830, a plain frame structure, opposite the M. E. Church, on Quaker alley where meetings were held until 1872, when the present commodious brick structure was erected on the corner of Franklin and Sarah streets. At the head of the meeting at the time of the dedication sat Alexander Fowler, John Flagler, John Palmer, Drs. Sydenham, Davis and William Walton, Charles Foulke and their wives. Since then, all with the exception of Alexander Fowler, have passed away. John Palmer and Catharine P. Foulke have been the only recommended ministers, but the appearance in the ministry later on of John Flagler, Alexander Fowler, Jacob Miller and Ellen P. Miller have been very acceptable, and the ministry of Samuel J. Levie was in past years highly appreciated. The overseers at present are Alexander Fowler, James Brown, Lydia Palmer, Martha Huntsman and Anna Walton Palmer; Trustees, Jacob Miller, John Palmer and C. Howard Palmer. A First-day school was organized several years ago. The Superintendents have been Alexander Fowler, Michael Brown, James P. Brown and Anna Walton Palmer, who is the present Superintendent and has filled the office for the past ten years. The other officers at present are Susan Vanidersteine, treasurer; Nettie Walton, secretary; Laura Kresler and Hattie Palmer, librarians; Anna W. Waters, Lizzie M. Brown, Martha Huntsman, Susan Vanidersteine and Anna Walton Palmer, teachers.

First Presbyterian Church.

The church was founded by the Rev. Jacob T. Field, who in the opening of 1827, obtained a commission from the American Home Missionary Society to labor in Mauch Chunk and vicinity; arriving there and finding the ground occupied he came to Stroudsburg to

visit relatives. Urged to remain he wrote to the Board and had his commission changed to this field, where with the assistance of Solomon Carpenter, a noted evangelist, an extraordinary religious interest was awakened. A church was formally organized August 15, 1827, to be connected with the Presbytery of Newton, the original members being Jane Andrew, Jane Drake, Eliza Bidleman, Rachel Riter, Eliza Wilson, Elizabeth Miller, Ellen Posten, Amos Miller, Peter Landers, Hannah Morgan and Joseph Kerr, of whom Joseph Kerr and Amos Miller were ruling elders. The first services were held in a large barn where the Lutheran church now stands; and were continued in the old seminary on Green street, until early in 1834, when the church on Sarah street was formally occupied. This was used until October 8th, 1867, at which time the present fine edifice was dedicated, the building committee being A. Reeves Jackson, Jeremy Mackey, Robert Brown, M. H. Dreher and Jacob L. Wyckoff, and the subscription committee Stephen Holmes, M. H. Dreher and John Malvin. James A. Pauli, William Hollinshead, Daniel Peters, Jeremy Mackey and George Dreher had been appointed by the trustees on June 11th, 1850, to make inquiry in relation to a suitable lot whereon to erect a new Presbyterian church. The following pastors served after Mr. Field: John M. Dickey and John Gray, 1828; Sam'l Sturgeou, 1829-'30; Charles Tappon, 1831-'32; Jacob T. Field, 1832-'37; Benjamin I. Lowe, 1837; Jacob T. Field, 1838-'40; John McNair 1840; Ba er Johnson, 1841-'44; William Scribner, 1844-'49; Baker Johnson, 1849-'53; J. Edwin Miller, 1854-'60; Myron Barrett, 1860-'62; George F. Cain, 1862-'64; Benjamin S. Everett, 1864-'69; Wm. H. Dinsmore, 1869-'76; R. M. Wallace, 1876-1884. S. G. Hutchison took charge in June 1884 and has continued since. Present membership is 350. Present elders are Stephen Holmes, J. B. Hull, A. B. Wyckoff, Amzie LeBar and Robert Brown. Trustees: Van C. Peters, T. C. Brown, F. W. Born, S. S. Shafer and G. W. Meredith. In addition to the church proper the congregation owns a handsome brick parsonage on Centre street.

The Sunday School was organized in 1834 in the old church on Sarah street, by Joseph V. Wilson, who was first superintendent. Robt R. Depuy, James Kerr, Jeremy Mackey, Stephen Holmes, J. W. Cole, A. LeBar, Charles Bond and Robert Brown have served since—the latter being the present superintendent. E. K. Wyckoff is Ass't Sup't; Sameel Dreher, Sec'y; Anna Coolbaugh, Treas.; Charles Drake, Librarian; A. C. Jansen Sup't Primary and Intermediate schools; Mrs. E. K. Wyckoff and Mrs. Morris Evans, assistants.

The present enrollment is 340. The following are teachers: Rev. S. G. Hutchison, A. LeBar, Mrs. J. M. Kerr, Mrs. T. F. Kane, Mrs. A. B. Wyckoff, Mrs. T. Frymire, Mrs. A. C. Troch, Mrs. G. Elliott, Mrs. E. P. Hollinshead, Mrs. Sallie Dreher, Mrs. L. L. Greenwald, Mrs. G. W. Meredith, Tillie Michaels, Anna Coolbaugh, Carrie Bell, Addie Wyckoff, Lizzie Coolbaugh, Milton Edinger, John Witherspoon, S. S. Shafer, Stephen Roe, Norman Rhodes, Milton LaHomadien.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

January 12th, 1862, Rev. T. Heilig began preaching for the Lutherans of this vicinity in the old Presbyterian Church on Sarah street and continued for three months. An effort was then made to establish a church, but was unsuccessful owing to the death of Abraham Edinger, one of the principal members of the Lutheran Church. On December 23d, 1866, a permanent organization was effected by Rev. D. M. Henkel in the Court House, the original members being John S. Fisher, Frederick Keiser, George W. Seip, Valentine Kautz, Philip Miller, Joseph Troch, Charles Troch, Frederick Kleckler, John Edinger, Henry Kautz, William Oeppling and John Kautz. The Elders were John S. Fisher and Joseph Troch; the Deacons, Valentine Kautz and Philip Miller; and the Trustees, appointed by the Court, Frederick Keiser, Philip Miller, Joseph Troch, John S. Fisher, Charles D. Brodhead and Valentine Kautz. Meetings were held in the Court House until the present church was built. Rev. D. M. Henkel continued as pastor until April, 1870. During 1868 and '69, the present fine edifice was erected on land purchased from James Stroud, the corner-stone being laid on July 4th, 1868, and the church dedicated on October 24th, 1869. On September 1st, 1871, Rev. G. W. Marriott became pastor and served one year. Rev. John Kohler took charge in October, 1873, and remained until August, 1882. He was followed by Rev. J. W. Mattern, December 1st, 1882, who continued until February, 1887. John J. Foust was in charge April 15th, 1888 to September, 1890. On June 1st, 1891, Rev. Charles D. Clauss became pastor and served until September, 1894. On April 1st, 1895, Rev. B. F. Apple entered upon his labors here and has been in successful charge since. In addition to reorganizing and beautifying his own church and freeing it and the Sunday school of debt, he organized and established the Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church and Sunday School in East Stroudsburg. St. John's Church is largely indebted to Messrs. Jacob and Henry Singmaster for liberal financial aid, and to

the late Frederick Keiser, one of the founders of the church, for a legacy of \$1,400. The membership at present is 114, about 40 additional ones having been transferred to the East Stroudsburg church. The officers are as follows: Deacons—Jacob Kintz, Irwin J. Rhodes, Charles D. Appenzeller, J. A. Fetherman, A. C. Miller, Joseph Marsh, J. C. Hunsecker and George Nevil. Trustees—John S. Fisher, Dr. N. C. Miller and Andrew Schroeder.

Sunday School.—Sunday school sessions were held in the Court House and in the new church at intervals until the Fall of 1873, when the Rev John Kohler, D D, became pastor, but no data can be secured as to the exact date of organization and officers. Rev Kohler reorganized the school, he and the pastors succeeding him acting as ex-officio superintendents and the following as assistant superintendents in the order named: John Appenzeller, E. M. Walter, L S Hoffman and H. L. Walter. The present officers are: Superintendent, ex-officio—Rev B. F. Apple; Assistant Superintendent, Prof H. L. Walter; Secretary, John Appenzeller; Assistant Secretary, Charles D. Appenzeller; Treasurer, Mrs Wilson Fisher; Librarians, A. C. Miller, George Nevil and Wilson Fisher; Organist, Miss Josie Pearce. The teachers are Rev. B. F. Apple, Laura Baltz, Fannie Raubenold, Josie Pearce, Rosie A. Lockard, Mrs Stewart Kantz, Mrs. James Kautz, Effie Hall, George Butz. Matt R. Heilig is the teacher of the Intermediate Department. The first teacher of the Infant Department of the Sunday School was Laura Raubenold. She was succeeded by Mrs H. B. Drake, Nellie Drake, Mamie Huhn and then by Mrs Rev B. F. Apple, assisted by Mrs. Rev. Theo. Helig. The number enrolled is 150.

Zion's Reformed Church.

Zion's Reformed congregation, which worships in the church on Monroe street, above Main, was organized in the year 1883. The organization was effected by a committee appointed by the East Pennsylvania Classis, consisting of Revs Porter, D D, H H. W. Hibshman, D D, and Elder Thomas Miller. There are sixteen of the original members still living and in regular standing with the congregation. The first meetings of the congregation were held in the old court house, where the organization was formed. Of the original officers two are still living and fill the same offices at present, B. F. Morey and Jerome S. Williams, both elders. Immediately after the congregation was organized Rev. Kerschner became its

pastor and during his pastorate the present church edifice was erected. He served the congregation for a period of about three years, when he was followed by Rev. R. N. Koplin, who served a short pastorate, when he was succeeded by Rev S W Mitman, who filled the pulpit for a few years, when he resigned and the congregation was without a regular pastor for more than a year. On September 3rd, 1893 the Rev. H. H. W. Hibshman, D D, became the pastor. He found the congregation in a deplorable state. The house of worship had been closed for more than a year. The Sunday school discharged and the children attending other schools. The church records were neglected. Few of the members had any heart to try the work again, but by earnest, faithful labor for two years and seven months he was enabled to gather a congregation of 111, a Sunday School of 125 and to so establish the confidence of all that success for the future was assured. He lead the people in erecting a beautiful parsonage, which stands on Green street and had plans in mind for the erection of a Sunday School chapel, when he was suddenly called from his labors by death and the congregation was left without a pastor. For six months the congregation was supplied by Rev Prof E. L. Kemp, of the State Normal school, when Rev E. Clark Hibshman, oldest son of Dr. Hibshman, became its pastor, by whom the congregation is now being served. Its present membership numbers one hundred and thirty. The official board consists of B. F. Morey, Jerome S. Williams, Phillip Ruster, elders; and Dr. W. E. Gregory, Nathan H. Shafer, and Casper Newhart, deacons. Has a Sunday School enrollment of one hundred and ninety-five. The present officers are George Butz, Sup't; Marshall Merwine, Ass't Sup't; Jerome S. Williams, Treasurer; F. Arnold, Sec'y; C. Gearhart, Ass't Sec'y; Nathan H. Shafer, Librarian; A. Mitchell, Ass't Librarian; Mrs. A. J. Hibshman, Sup't of the Primary Department. The teachers are M. Merwine, Misses Emma Boud, F. Bussard, E. Everitt, Stella Shafer, Mrs. A. Mitchell, Mrs. N. H. Shafer, Mrs. R. Ryle, Mrs. M. Merwine, Mrs. F. Norcross, Mrs. C. Newhart, Mrs. A. J. Hibshman and Mrs. E. Clark Hibshman. There are at present about two hundred and sixty books in the library in good repair. The finances of the congregation and Sunday School are in good condition. Pews are free and all persons are welcome at all the services.

Beneficial Orders.

I. O. O. F.—Fort Penn Lodge No 134 of this noted order enjoys the distinction of being over half a century old, having been insti-

tuted January 13th, 1846. The first officers were Samuel Haden, N. G.; B. S. Schoonover, V. G.; Henry M. LeBarre, Secretary; J. J. Posten, A. S.; M. G. Grattan, Treasurer. Over one hundred Past Officers have served since charter was granted, many of them being among the most prominent men of our town. Present officers are: Virgil Hunt, N. G.; L. M. Dreher, V. G.; Henry A. Bell, Secretary; N. H. Shafer, Ass't Secretary; Edward Baltz, Treasurer; William Crommett, N. G. R. S.; Herbert Heller, L. S.; John Snyder, Warden; John Shiffer, Conductor; Henry Barnett, O. G.; Jacob Michael, I. G.; Charles Casebear, V. G. R. S.; Elmer Stone, L. S. Trustees—Samuel Hood, Samuel Smiley, John E. Snyder. Meetings are held every Saturday evening in Odd Fellow's Hall, which is owned by the Lodge and is handsomely furnished. The present membership is 94.

F. and A. M.—Barger Lodge No. 325, F. and A. M. was chartered in 1858, the charter members being A. Reeves Jackson, John De Young, William T. Baker, Charles D. Brodhead, Jacob Stauffer, Abram Edinger, Samuel Mellick, Robert W. Swink, Isaac S. Case, James A. Pauli, Charles S. Palmer and James H. Walton. Past Masters—James A. Pauli, Charles D. Brodhead, Peter S. Williams, George W. DeLong, George E. Stauffer, Jerome S. Williams, Benjamin S. Jacoby, Amzi LeBar, Archibald A. Dinsmore, Joseph H. Shull, James W. Cooke, John Shiffer, Charles B. Staples, William H. Flory, Livingstone J. Brown, Wilton A. Erdman. Officers, A. D. 1897.—Edwin Shafer, W. M.; Steward S. Flagler, S. W.; Joseph M. Kerr, J. W.; Amzi B. Wyckoff, Treasurer; Cicero Gehrart, Secretary; Morris Evans, S. D.; William K. LeBar, J. D.; Lewis Shiffer, S. M. C.; David G. Palmer, J. M. C.; Charles L. Drake, Pursuivant; Reuben Thomas, Tyler; Nelson L. Peck, Chaplain; Wilton A. Erdman, Representative to Grand Lodge. Trustees—R. F. Schwarz, E. Baltz, B. S. Jacoby. Stated meetings are held every month on Monday evening on or before full moon, in Masonic Hall, which is owned by the Lodge and is handsomely furnished. The total number of members is 150.

U. O. A. M.—Monroe Council, No. 90, was chartered October 12, 1836. The names of charter members being B. S. Jacoby, Charles Waters, J. E. Snyder, C. Lewis Waters, Reuben R. Cress, H. S. Wagner, G. W. DeLong, George H. Dreher, P. S. Williams, Linford Marsh, J. Allen Clements, C. H. Drake and Reuben Thomas. Past officers: J. E. Snyder, J. M. Posten, B. S. Jacoby, D. R. Brown, J. P. Brown, J. S. Fisher, G. G. Ramsey, P. S. Williams, R. Thomas, Jno. T. Palmer, George Philman. This is one of the oldest and wealthiest

orders of the town. Present officers are Garret G. Ramsey, C.; Jas. T. Palmer, V. C.; John E. Snyder, F. S.; James M. Posten, R. S.; Reuben Miller, Treas. Trustees: John S. Fisher, James P. Brown, G. G. Ramsey. Meetings are held monthly on first Tuesday night in Mechanic's Hall. The present membership is 25, no new members having been taken in for many years.

I. O. R. M.—Minisink Tribe, No. 195, I. O. R. M., was instituted 7th Sun Flower Moon G. S. D., 382, the charter members being B. F. Morey, Simon Fried, D. S. Lee, H. B. Hitchcock, J. S. Brown, Peter Born, F. H. Hess, J. S. Fisher, C. P. Mick, C. Schuinett, J. G. Keller, N. H. Shaffer, W. B. Bell, F. W. Born, W. C. Henry, Evi Rosenkrans, J. A. Hays, D. R. Brown, J. A. Gross, Samuel Hoffman, S. D. Overfield, J. T. Palmer, D. W. Lee, T. A. Burnett, J. Place, C. H. Howenstein, S. Buckley, T. A. Down. Past Officers are B. F. Morey, Simon Freid, John M. Appenzeller, Edw. Fisher, S. S. Williams, J. S. Fisher, Uriah Slutter, J. S. Mick, M. D. Heller, James Goucher, F. W. Born, Edw. Baltz, Morris Evans, J. W. Cooke, C. D. Wallace, M. E. Miller, D. G. Palmer, N. H. Shafer, S. M. Dreher, A. Heller, E. R. Wallace, T. C. Brown, C. F. Eilbert, Wilson Fisher, A. DeYoung, J. A. Ruster, E. L. Dreher, D. F. Miller, S. V. Dreher, James B. Cyphers, E. Bowlby, J. K. Spragle, J. R. Watson, J. S. Purtington, D. G. Kintner, J. S. Slutter, M. R. Ransberry, G. D. Michaels, W. F. Decker. Present Officers: Sachem, Dimmick Edinger; Sr. Sagamore, A. R. J. Wallace; Jr. Sagamore, Harry Le Bar; Prophet, W. F. Decker; C. of R., G. D. Michaels; K. of W., J. A. Ruster. Trustees, B. F. Morey, M. D. Heller, S. V. Dreher. Meeting night—Friday. Place—Greenwald's Hall. Number of members—157. This is one of the oldest and wealthiest secret organizations in the county. Past Sachem, B. F. Morey, of this Tribe, is also Past Great Sachem of the State of Pennsylvania, has filled nearly all of the Great Council chairs, and for many years has been representative from the Great Council of Pennsylvania to the Great Council of the United States, serving as chairman of the Judiciary Committee for five successive years.

K. of H.—Minsi Lodge No. 1721, Knights of Honor, was organized August 6th, 1879. The original officers were: Dictator, C. D. Brodhead; vice-dictator, Howard Dreher; ass't dictator, B. F. Morey; chaplain, J. W. Cooke; guard, C. F. Camp; reporter, A. A. Dinsmore; treasurer, A. B. Shafer; guardian, T. A. Snyder; sentinel, J.

E. Snyder; trustees, E. A. Bell, S. L. Foulke and D. R. Brown. The present officers are: Dictator, H. S. Drake; vice-dictator, Edward Hess; ass's dictator, N. H. Shafer; reporter, J. W. Cooke; F. reporter, Edwin Shafer; chaplain, J. E. Snyder; treasurer, E. A. Bell; warden, C. H. Palmer; sentinel, S. Melick; trustees, C. H. Palmer, S. Melick, S. Shook. Meeting nights, first and third Thursday evenings of each month.

G. A. R.—Wadsworth Post No. 150, G. A. R., was chartered November 14th, 1879, the names of the charter members being A. C. Jansen, R. W. Reynolds, Charles Yetter, Wilson Pierson, P. S. Williams, F. Knighton, H. B. Hitchcock, H. S. Wolfe, John McNeal, B. F. Dungau, Edward Nevil, Solomon Kintner, S. J. Giersh, S. S. Lee and William R. Bennett. The Past Commanders are A. C. Jansen, P. S. Williams, Charles Yetter, H. S. Wolfe, H. S. Putterbaugh, John McNeal, George Mount, Josiah Dixon, S. J. Geirsh, S. R. Bossard, Amos Schoonover and D. G. Lee. The present officers are: Commander, Samuel Hinkle; senior vice-commander, John Harman; junior vice-commander, H. G. Huston; adjutant, S. S. Williams; quartermaster, Edward Baltz; chaplain, S. J. Geirsh; officer of the day, A. C. Janson; officer of the guard, W. W. Gordon. Trustees—M. Kistler, S. S. Lee, S. J. Geirsh, Morris S. Drake and S. Hinkle. Meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of each month in G. A. R. Hall, which is owned by the Post. The present membership is 98.

R. A.—Fort Brown Council, No 609, of this order, was chartered August 4, 1881, the charter members being James W. Cooke, Jerome S. Williams, T. A. Snyder, R. B. Keller, P. S. Williams, J. Pace Mutchler, M. D., Theo. C. Brown, Edward K. Wyckoff, N. H. Shafer, John E. Snyder, Linsford Marsh, J. F. Mosier, James M. Posten, M. A. De L. Van Horn, Oscar Dreher, and Frank C. Kerr. Past Officers are E. K. Wyckoff, J. W. Cooke, Oscar Dreher, James M. Posten, J. E. Snyder, John S. Brown, Dimmick Edinger, Wm. F. Decker and S. S. Hinkel. All claims have been promptly paid and the order has prospered from the beginning. The present officers are Fred Y. Nutt, regent; S. S. Hinkel, president; Milton Edinger, vice president; S. D. Melick, orator; James M. Posten, chaplain; S. T. Walton, treasurer; T. C. Brown, colonel; J. W. Cooke, sec'y; Wilson Fisher, guard; N. H. Shafer, warden; A. Guin, sentinel. Trustees: C. M. Brownell, M. D.; J. W. Cooke and N. H. Shafer. Meetings are held on the fourth Thursday of each month in Mechanics' Hall. Number of members is 52.

P. O. S. of A.—Washington Camp, No. 236, P. O. S. of A., was chartered October 5th, 1887, the following being the charter members: Stewart Keller, Jessie A. Ransberry, J. E. Everett, C. Lewis Walton, Timothy Everett, D. S. Lee, Wilson Fisher. The names of past officers are: D. S. Lee, Timothy Everett, H. D. Tock, Stewart Keller, B. I. Scheller, Frank Eckert, Emory A. Harman, A. C. Miller, Austin Bittenbender. Present officers are: John E. Ennever, president; Frank Eckert, vice president; Wm. K. Nevil, master of forms and ceremonies; Claude Heeter, conductor; Oscar Mansfield, inspector; Frank Bittenbender, guard; Steward Keller, treasurer; A. C. Miller, secretary. Trustees; H. B. Pipher, H. D. Heller, W. K. Nevil. Meeting Nights—Wednesday. Place—Miller's Hall. Number of members—82.

K. of P.—Stroudsburg Lodge No. 385, K. of P. was chartered February 2d, 1892, the following being names of charter members: Wilton A. Erdman, Charles B. Staples, Nathaniel C. Miller, Cicero Gearhart, A. Reeves J. Wallace, Walter S. Dutot, Charles W. Holbrook, Theo. C. Brown, Livingston J. Brown, Layton L. Williams. The Past Officers are W. A. Erdman, C. B. Staples, Cicero Gearhart, T. C. Brown, N. C. Miller, W. S. Dutot, L. J. Brown, L. L. Williams, J. H. Shull, A. R. J. Wallace, John J. Kantz, B. F. Morey, E. W. Shoemaker, W. F. Decker, Moses Hellman, James K. Spragle, Eugene Bowby and Fred Y. Nutt. Present Officers—C. C., E. R. Wallace; V. C., R. R. Coolbaugh; M. at A., A. M. Palmer; Prel. J. K. Spragle; M. of W., M. Hellman; R. of R. A. S., W. C. Coolbaugh; M. of E, A. R. J. Wallace; M. of F, L. J. Brown; I. G., F. Y. Nutt; O. G., L. L. Williams. Trustees—J. H. Shull, George L. Adams, B. F. Morey. Meeting night, Tuesdays at Greenwald's Hall.

Sons of Veterans.—Captain Warnick Camp, No. 77, of this order was organized February 3rd, 1894, the following being the charter members: J. C. Gorden, H. W. Kistler, Aaron Dixon, E. A. Harmon, Charles O. Transue, N. L. Peck, A. P. Musselman, J. C. LeBar, Eli Buzzard, Walter Transue, W. J. Gannon, George W. Nevil, Joseph R. Walker, E. Altemus, Arthur Nevil, Clark Nase, W. K. Nevil, George S. Gordon, M. McConnel, Frank Strunk, John Nevil, Jacob Nase, James M. Nauman, O. R. Shaffer, J. E. Killian, Samuel Younkin, William R. Slutier. The present officers are: Captain, Eli Buzzard; first lieutenant, E. A. Harmon; second lieutenant, John E. Ennever; first sergeant, J. E. Killian; quarter master sergeant, Theodore Kulp; chaplain, J. C. Gordon; sergeant of the guard, Charles N. Mutchler;

corporal of the guard, C. Musselman; principal musician, Arthur Nevil; camp guard, J. Turner; color sergeant, W. K. Nevil; picket guard, C. Brewer. Camp council consists of Dr. G. S. Travis, Clarke Nase and George Nevil. Ex-Mayor Hiram W. Kistler and Caleb Bartholomew are the past captains. Meetings are held weekly, on Friday evenings, in Miller's Hall. Though but a little more than three years old this organization now numbers 56. Through its influence Court House Square has been greatly improved by placing therein two pieces of heavy ordnance and a pyramid of shells, illustration of which we show elsewhere.

Jr. O. U. A. M.—Pocono Council No 1008 of this order was chartered March 28th, 1895. The charter members were H. E. Stofflet, J. L. Black, W. D. Palmer, M. R. Ransbery, C. A. Stofflet, Albert Rotzel, M. N. Diefenderfer, E. L. Dreher, Thomas Gould, Harry Stevens, H. B. Racener, E. B. Mosteller, Austin Bittenbender, R. E. Ruth, G. D. Michaels, John Sandt, W. J. Reimer, J. G. Palmer, Allen Marsh, O. R. Shafer, J. T. Pierson, Thomas Azer, D. Edinger, Allen Musselman, S. Ziegenfus, W. J. Kantz, C. Bartholomew, John Shick, W. S. Lash, J. C. Hinton, M. V. Transue, A. DeYoung, Oscar Mosteller, Joseph Price, Ralph Heller, J. C. Gorden, R. B. Powell, Joel S. Steigauwald, Howard Mansfield, B. I. Scheller, G. H. Scheller, J. A. Rusler, M. L. Keener, J. A. Eilenberger, W. G. Slutter, D. G. Kintner, Frank Marsh, J. Sellwood, John Smith, Tim Kunsman, J. R. Howell, W. H. Hardenstine, Henry Smoyer, Seymour Jones, J. Bartholomew, A. B. Staples, W. D. Miller, James Kaulb, J. A. Mosteller, A. E. Mosteller, E. D. Dreher, Jr., F. H. Miller, Thomas Kitson, Jr., H. W. Kistler, C. R. Place, D. D. Rhue. Past Officers: Dimmick Edinger, M. R. Ransbery, J. A. Ruster, W. D. Palmer, H. R. Stevens. Present Officers: Councilor, J. L. Black; V. C., R. B. Powell; R. S., G. D. Michaels; Ass't R. S., Eugene Custard; F. S., Austin Bittenbender; Treasurer, O. S. Butz; Warden, W. E. Stackhouse; Conductor, R. E. Ruth; Chaplain, Henry Fatzinger. Trustees: J. A. Rus-

ter, A. Brotzel and Dimmick Edinger. Meeting night, Thursday, at Miller's Hall. Number of members, 145.

K. of M.—Knights of Malta was chartered March 27th, 1896, the charter members being: Sirs N. C. Miller, M. D.; M. E. Miller, Brod L. Palmer, Harry Stevens, James Mahlon, S. D. Melick, Char'cs Appenzeller, John A. Ruth, Josiah Dixon, Elmer Newhart, E. J. Van Vorst, Frank Miller, George Michaels, Morris Bailey, Henry Bell, A. J. Zabriskie, Norman Rhodes, B. H. Kintner, Albert Rotzel, Jacob Kintz, E. L. Dean, Stewart Flagler, Louis Lesoine, Frank Hill, Stewart Kautz, Jacob Rotzel, James Van Buskirk, Wm. Van Buskirk, C. E. Bachman, Robert Powell, John Dixon, W. G. Dutton, F. Norcross, Edward Heller, A. C. Miller, P. J. Decker, J. L. Stackhouse, George F. Bartholomew, Caleb Bartholomew, B. T. Hutchison, R. J. Bush, U. S. Gearhart, S. B. Hagerty, H. E. Northup, George E. Voss, W. E. Gregory, Eugene Custard, N. H. Featherman, W. D. Palmer, W. R. Kelly, George F. Darrohn, P. E. LeBar, Robert Kistler, Jos. H. Graves, L. B. Smith, Lewis Fellencer, James Campbell, Daniel D. Walton, Joseph Glover, Charles Kresge, Howard Fellencer, Thomas Azer, James McIntyre, Hiram Chambers, Thomas B. Gould. The Past Officers are Sir George F. Bartholomew, Sir N. C. Miller, M. D., Sir Moses E. Miller. Though but a little more than a year old this order already numbers 143. The present officers are Sir Knight Commander, Brod. L. Palmer; Generalissimo, Henry A. Bell; Capt. General, Charles Appenzeller; Prelate, M. E. Miller; P. C. Treasurer, James Mahlon; Recorder, S. D. Melick, Ass't Recorder, H. L. Walters; Senior warden, Robert Powell; Junior warden, J. L. Stackhouse; Standard bearer, W. A. Shaffer; Sword bearer, Albert Rotzel; Sentinel, A. C. Troch; Warden, John R. Watson; 1st Guard, Fred Taylor; 2nd Guard, Henry Barnet. Trustees, A. C. Troch, George Michaels, Fred W. Born. Meetings are held weekly on Tuesday night in Miller's Hall.

EAST STROUDSBURG.

State Normal School.

The prime mover in the establishment of this institution was Rev. Chandler A. Oaks, afterwards assistant pastor to Dr. Talmage, who did much in raising money, and giving to the project the impetus which resulted in the present magnificent buildings, and the assured success of this the Thirteenth State Normal School of Pennsylvania. Rev. Oaks was at that time Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of East Stroudsburg, and to him is due the credit of inspiring a few of the local business men with confidence in their ability to carry on the grand work.

In July 1891, the corner stone was laid and September 4th, 1893, the buildings were ready for the occupancy of pupils. The enterprising and untiring effort of the local board of trustees in completing the buildings in so short a time is to be commended.

The following composed the original Board of Trustees :

Representing the Stockholders.—Seeley Rosenkrans, Philip Ruster, George E. Stauffer, L. H. Burnett, Hon. John B. Storm, T. Y. Hoffman, J. K. Fenner, J. I. Miller, Milton Yetter, I. A. Gardner, F. J. Kistler, F. W. Eilenberger.

Representing the State.—William B. Holmes, Honesdale, Pa.; John J. McGeehin, Hazleton, Pa.; Dr. W. G. Weaver, Wilkes-barre; A. C. LaBarre, Easton; Alexander W. Dickson, Scranton; H. S. Rinker, Weatherly.

No place in the State of Pennsylvania offers a more desirable location for a State Normal School,—no spot is more highly favored by nature, than the present site of this school. Many schools boast of their healthfulness of location, but in this it surpasses all others, being

in the midst of the most famous and picturesque summer resort region in the state. The buildings are the newest of the Normal School buildings of this state, and embrace all the latest designs and modern improvements in architecture. A fine gymnasium, sixty by ninety, one of the largest in the state, is thoroughly equipped. There are ample accommodations for 300 boarders. The dining room has a capacity of 400. Good boarding is a specialty. Well furnished parlors, reception, library, reading and study rooms are also provided. In addition there is a well stocked stationery and book room where all necessary books may be secured. These facilities, together with the widely known strong faculty, assure students pleasant and profitable sessions. A handsome illustrated catalogue is issued annually, and may be secured by addressing the principal.

Professor George P. Bible, has been the principal since the opening of the school, and its unparalleled success has been very largely due to his personal influence, untiring zeal and executive ability. The following compose the present Board of Trustees and Faculty :

Board of Trustees.—Hon. John B. Storm, President; Seeley Rosenkrans, vice president; F. J. Kistler, Secretary; L. H. Nicholas, treasurer; B. F. Morey, Philip Ruster, F. H. Smith, R. W. Reynolds, T. Y. Hoffman, J. K. Fenner, J. I. Miller, George E. Stauffer, Milton Yetter.

Representing the State.—William B. Holmes, Honesdale; John J. McGeehin, Hazleton; Dr. W. G. Weaver, Wilkes-Barre; A. C. LaBarre, Esq., Easton; Alex. W. Dickson, Scranton; Hon. R. F. Schwarz, Analomink.

Faculty.—George P. Bible, B. O., A. M., Principal, pedagogics, higher english, elocution; E. L. Kemp, A. M., vice principal, psychol-

ogy, methods, history of education; H. A. Curran, Ph. D., natural sciences; H. R. Higley, M. S., higher mathematics, algebra, geometry; Miss Eva L. Brundage, A. M., grammar, composition, general history; Miss E. H. Bunnell, A. M., latin and greek; J. W. Paul, M. S., geography and history, civics; Miss M. S. Skidmore, principal model school; Miss Marie Bradley, vocal and instrumental music; R. L. Park, A. M., penmanship, book-keeping, drawing, manual training; S. Brasefield, C. E., assistant mathematics; Mrs. Winnifred Rice, elocution and rhetoric; J. B. Suiter, A. B., assistant mathematics; Miss Louise Hochleitner, german, french, sewing, dressmaking; Mrs. E. T. Gray, preceptress; C. C. Houghton, P. D., physical director; Morris Evans, type writing, charge book room; G. B. Kunkle, assistant, arithmetic and algebra; James Powell, assistant, arithmetic and algebra; Philip Ruster, Steward.

East Stroudsburg Public Schools.

In June, 1871, the first Board of School Directors organized by electing Jesse R. Smith, president, Webb Garis, secretary, and Michael Ransberry, treasurer. Mr. Garis resigned and Levi Smith was chosen in his stead. The other members were William F. Bush, William Henry and Charles Rhodes. A three-room school house, situated on Courtland street was soon built at a cost of \$2,400. In 1877, it was found necessary to add two rooms, and in 1889 another was occupied in the northern part of the town, where during the following year another school was added. The present handsome two-story brick structure was erected in 1894 at a cost of \$25,000, and is one of the most thoroughly equipped and graded high schools in the State. The following have served as principals: Wilson Treible, 1871-'74; Jacob H. Bush, 1874-'75; Charles S. Smith, 1875-'76; Philip Nye, 1876-'77; Mr. Kramlick and G. B. Fisher, 1877-'78; Jos. Overfield, 1878-'79; J. W. Paul, 1879-'87; J. M. Meyers, 1887-'89; H. H. Christman, 1889-'90; J. J. Unger, 1890-'97. The number of pupils in attendance is about 450, and the teachers elected for the ensuing year are the following: Principal, H. K. Trickler; vice-principal, Miss Clara Van Gorden; assistant teacher in the high and A grammar schools, Miss Lou Hoffman; B grammar school, William Gish; A secondary, Miss Clara Bush; B secondary, Miss Emma E. Michaels; C secondary, Miss Ella M. Mutchler; A primary, Miss Mabel Kutz; B primary, Miss Lesta Ribble; C primary, Miss Della Cowell; D primary, Miss Lizzie Mount. The present Board of Directors are J. M.

Bossard, president; W. B. Eilenberger, secretary; Frank Smiley, treasurer; Prof. J. W. Paul, A. W. Teeter and Jacob H. Bush.

Acme Hose Company.

Organized April 7th, 1890, the following being the original officers: John McNeal, president; C. S. Hoffman, vice president; J. H. Zacharias, financial secretary; A. R. Brittain, recording secretary; James Fabel, treasurer, A. W. Teeter, chief; C. J. Martz, foreman. Thirty-eight members were originally enrolled. Soon after organization the borough built the present handsome Hose House, including in it a council chamber and lock-up, and have since thoroughly equipped the company with two fine hose carriages, 1000 feet of hose, ladders, rubber suits, etc. No engine is needed as pressure from reservoir is amply sufficient for all purposes. This company has done effective service on several occasions. The following are the present officers and members: President, J. M. Bunnell; vice-president, C. M. Bryant; financial secretary, D. F. Miller; recording secretary, C. M. Bryant; treasurer, C. P. Smith; chief, L. W. Lehman; foreman, W. B. Kinney. Trustees—J. E. Deemer, J. H. Zacharias, J. M. Bunnell. Members—C. M. Bryant, T. B. Cullather, John McNeal, V. S. Loder, L. W. Lehman, J. T. Smith, F. Batchlor, H. B. Jensen, James Decker, J. E. Deemer, J. Henry, G. M. Herrington, F. Hill, W. B. Kinney, L. H. Burnette, A. R. Brittain, A. K. Stone, D. F. Miller, J. M. Bunnell, T. Farrell, G. W. Bunnell, Charles Fenner, E. Cunningham, C. P. Smith, J. H. Zacharias, F. Smiley, H. A. Walter, C. E. Freeland, Ananias Warner.

Water Works.

June 26, 1889, the Borough Council resolved to construct a reservoir and lay necessary pipes to supply the town with water, and on July 11th following it, resolved to increase the borough debt to \$45,000 for that purpose. To determine the sentiment of the people a special election was held on September 9th, 1889, when it was found that 272 votes favored the increase of debt and 72 opposed it. Work on reservoir was commenced soon after, Joseph Shiffer's bid of \$35,000 having been the one accepted, and was completed by December 31st, 1889. Additions and improvements since have increased the cost of the plant to \$44,000. The reservoir is situated on Sambo creek, from which stream—noted for its purity, clearness and cleanliness—the water is taken. There are about 350 consumers at present

and the annual income is over \$4,000. The council in 1889 was made up of the following gentlemen: Lot H. Burnett, burgess; S. S. Detrick, H. S. Puterbaugh, Chauncey Schoonover, John B. Fenner, E. B. Morgan, councilmen; A. R. Brittain, secretary. The original officers of the Water Company were: James E. Deemer, Sup't; A. R. Brittain, sec'y; The present officers are: Water committee, W. W. Garis, Milton Yetter, A. Y. Hoffman; Samuel S. Detrick, sup't; A. R. Brittain, sec'y.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

First services were held in 1871 in private houses. In 1872, permanent organization was effected, Levi Smith, Michael Ransberry, Charles F. Houser, George W. Gross, William S. Barger, Wilson Pierson, Charles L. Rhodes, George Cramer and Thomas Stemple composing the first Board of Trustees, and the Daniel Young being the first pastor. Meetings were held in the Academy of Music until July 25th, 1875, when, under the pastorage of Rev. B. H. Sanderlin, the present handsome edifice was dedicated, Bishop E. G. Andrews presiding. The pastors in charge since have been: Rev. W. P. Howell, 1876-'78; Rev. W. C. Johnson, 1878-'79; Rev. John O'Neil, 1879-'82; Rev. William Major, 1882-'85; Rev. Ravil Smith, 1885-'88; Rev. A. I. Collom, 1888-'90; Rev. J. R. Wood, 1890-'93; Rev. N. Turner, 1893-'96. Rev. E. E. Dixon has been in charge since 1896. The present membership is 500, including 215 probationers, and the present Board of Trustees are as follows: Levi Smith, president; George E. Stauffer, secretary; W. C. Drake, treasurer; George W. Mount, Henry Teeter, F. J. Kistler, W. C. Jacques, Alonzo Turpenning and Richard King.

The Sunday School was organized January 7th, 1872. Wilson Pierson was the first superintendent and served until 1877. Rev. W. P. Howell was superintendent in 1877; J. H. Pile, 1878-'79; H. B. Hitchcock, 1880; George Mount, 1881; A. W. Teeter, 1882; Abram Rockafellow, 1883; George Mount, 1884; J. H. Bush, 1885-'88; A. R. Terpenning, 1889; J. M. Allen, 1890; J. H. Bush, 1891-'93; Edgar Rinker, 1894; J. H. Bush, 1894; J. H. Bush, 1895-'97. The present officers are J. H. Bush superintendent; Allen Kistler, ass't Superintendent; H. B. Bush, secretary; Milton S. Kistler, ass't secretary; Mrs. C. L. Rhodes, treasurer; Peter Wolf, librarian; B. F. Bender, Charles Sampson, John Gish, ass't librarians; Edith Kresge, organist; Edith Sampson, ass't organist; F. J. Kistler, chorister. Present

teachers—Mrs. Abram Albert, Mrs. M. W. Brown, Mrs. W. H. Jacques, Mrs. William Edinger, Mrs. David Edinger, Mrs. Charles Hoffman, Mrs. J. H. Shotwell, Mrs. J. H. Bush, Mrs. Peter Wolf, Mrs. C. L. Rhodes, Mrs. S. S. Hinkle, Mrs. P. E. Jacoby, Mrs. M. A. Chalmers, Misses Edith Sampson, Edith Kresge, Allie Chambers, Ida Gallagher, Tressa Garris, Clara Vangordeau, Katie Pipher, Gertrude Teets, Lizzie Mount, Bessie Sampson, Nettie Carman, Rev. E. E. Dixon, Milton Edinger, Charles Brewer, David Vanvliet, Charles Ramsey, John Turner, F. J. Kistler, J. M. Bunnell. Present enrollment is about 400.

First Presbyterian Church.

This church was chartered September 27, 1876, John Leslie, M. L. Hutchinson, Peter Empy, A. W. Loder and S. P. Smith being trustees. A chapel was built the same year and services maintained until November 9, 1881, when a regular organization was effected by twenty-three members, of which Wm. F. Bush, Miles L. Hutchinson and John M. Wyckoff were elders, and the church was admitted to membership and enrolled in the Lehigh Presbytery. These three elders have served continuously since. The present fine edifice was dedicated in August 1893. The following have served as pastors: R. S. Feagle, 1882; J. B. Woodward, 1882-'85; I. M. Chambers, 1885-'91; C. A. Oakes, 1891-'93; J. H. Brown, 1893-'94; William Veenschoten, 1894-'97. The present membership is 140, and the present trustees as follows: S. Rosenkraus, president; J. M. Wyckoff, secretary; I. W. Smith, treasurer; J. E. Seiple, I. A. Gardner, Milton Yetter and T. Y. Hoffman.

Sunday School.—Organized in 1872. The first superintendent of the school was Dr. Amzi LeBar, now a resident of Stroudsburg. The names of the superintendents since then are as follows: William F. Bush, M. L. Hutchinson, John Dow, J. W. Paul, Joseph E. Seiple, J. W. Paul. The following are the officers and teachers of the school at the present time: Officers—Sup't, J. W. Paul; Ass't Sup't, Joseph E. Seiple; Sec'y, John M. Wyckoff; Treasurer, Mrs. R. M. Hill; Librarian, Chester Voss; Ass't Librarians, Fred Wyckoff, Simon Schoonover; Organist, Miss Nettie Hoffman; Ass't Organist, Miss Clara Bush. Teachers—Rev. William Veenschoten, Mr. Joseph E. Seiple, Mrs. William Veenschoten, Mrs. S. Rosenkraus, Mrs. R. M. Hill, Mrs. J. W. Paul, Mrs. William Taylor, Miss Minnie Carpenter, Miss Lou Hoffman, Miss Mabel Kurtz, Miss Clara Bush, Chester Arnold. The enrollment of the school is one hundred thirty-eight.

Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized May 21st, 1896, with 11 members, namely: L. S. Hoffman, A. Y. Hoffman, Ed. M. Walter, John Peschko, Henry B. Jensen, Mrs. D. F. Smith, Mrs. Charles Morey, Mrs. James W. Booth, Ed. Miller, Mrs. L. S. Hoffman and Mrs. A. Y. Hoffman. First meetings were held in Bossard's Hall, and preliminary steps taken towards building a church. The corner stone of this was laid on September 27th, 1896, and the basement dedicated on December 20th, 1896. On May 9th, 1867, the main auditorium was dedicated by Rev. B. F. Apple, assisted by Rev. William Ashmead Schaeffer, D. D., of Philadelphia, Rev. Theo. Heilig and the other ministers of the town. The building is of frame, garnished with brick, is situated on Lackawanna avenue and is one of the handsomest buildings in the town. The cost, complete, was \$6,000. Revs. B. F. Apple and Theo. Heilig supplied the congregation from its organization to July 1st, 1897, at which time Rev. J. W. Heintz, of Philadelphia, was called to be pastor of the congregation. The present church council is the same as that elected at the organization of the church, with Rev. J. W. Heintz, president; D. F. Smith, secretary; and S. B. Kistler, treasurer; M. M. Kistler, Samuel Ace, E. M. Walters, H. B. Jensen, L. S. Hoffman, John Peschko and A. Y. Hoffman.

Sunday School.—The first session was held in Bozzard's Hall, January 16th, 1896, with the following corps of officers and teachers: Superintendent, J. J. Unger; ass't superintendent, L. S. Hoffman; secretary, D. F. Smith; ass't secretary, A. Y. Hoffman. Teachers—J. J. Unger, O. E. Batt, G. B. Kunkle, Miss Anna Spragle, John Sandt, Mrs. A. Y. Hoffman, Mrs. J. Kresge, A. Y. Hoffman, Mrs. H. B. Drake. Frank Walters was elected librarian and Reuben T. Cortright, ass't librarian. Fifty-six pupils were enrolled at this session. The present membership is 150 and the following are officers and teachers: Superintendent, Pastor J. W. Heintz; ass't superintendent, L. S. Hoffman; secretary, Doc. F. Smith; ass't secretary, A. Y. Hoffman; treasurer, E. M. Walter; librarian, Samuel Ruster; ass't librarian, Henry B. Jensen; organist, Miss Myrta M. Smith. Teachers—Rev. J. W. Heintz, L. S. Hoffman, Charles S. Hoffman, A. Y. Hoffman, E. M. Walter, Mrs. Frank Shaw, Mrs. A. Y. Hoffman, Mrs. D. F. Smith; teacher of Infant Department, Mrs. H. B. Drake; assistant, Miss Myrta Smith.

First Baptist Church.

The corner stone of the East Stroudsburg Baptist church was laid in the year 1886. Rev. DeWitt was the first pastor called and was followed by Rev. Frank Bardens. Rev. W. S. S. Warden settled as pastor October 14, 1894. The present membership is seventy-two, thirty-seven having united by baptism, letter and experience. During the pastorate of Rev. W. S. S. Warden the church has been remodeled and the interior finished and papered. A Dorcas Society is connected with the church. The Official Board is as follows: Deacons, William Bruch, William Transue. Trustees—Allen W. Knapp, president of board; William Van Why, William Bruch, William Wolfe. Organist, Miss F. Knapp. Church clerk, John Bruch. Young People's Society numbers about forty-five members. Rev. W. S. S. Warden is president. The Junior B. Y. P. U. of the church is the largest in the Reading association, to which the church belongs. The pastor gives a chalk talk to the children every Sabbath afternoon. The Sabbath School numbers 150 scholars. John Bruch, Sup't; Miss Lizzie Van Anken, Assistant.

St. Matthew's Catholic Church.

Dedicated August 28, 1870, by Rev. Father McManus assisted by Rev. Father O'Brien, of Dunmore, Pa. The following have served as priests in the order named: Fathers McManus, O'Brien, Burns, Hurst, McManus, Broderick, Cusick, Manly and Walsh, the latter being now in charge. The present membership is 150. Father Walsh has his residence in Moscow and has charges at Tobyhanna, Cresco, Henryville, Moscow and Elmhurst. A Sunday School was organized when the church was dedicated and has been maintained ever since. The following are the present officers and teachers: Michael Cullather, Sup't; Ella McConnell, Mary C. Dunn, Annie Cullather, Mary Sharpe and Mrs. Charles Dolan, teachers.

Beneficial Orders.

I. O. O. F.—Analomink Lodge No. 946 was organized April 17th, 1877, the charter members being B. F. Morey, David Miller, H. Mann, R. J. Blair, George E. Stauffer, N. K. Detrick, C. Bush, C. Frankenstein, R. S. Storm, S. Michtle, John Lee, J. W. Dreher, David Van Fliet, B. S. Watson, C. Eckert, A. Rockafellow, George J. Fanseen,

W. F. Nyce, M. Bush, J. H. McCarty. Past Officers—David Kintuer, J. M. Bunnell, John Fisher, Ed. Freeland, F. H. Kishpaugh, S. Halterman, R. S. Storm, David Miller, John R. Watson, M. Hardensine, T. H. Kinney, N. Ebert, A. Rockafellow, J. M. Crystal, Jos. Zacharias, C. P. Smith, D. F. Smith, J. N. Shively, George J. Farseen, F. Siptroh, G. W. Mount, F. L. Smith, John McNeal, S. B. Kistler, David Van Fliet, H. W. Bunnell, William Slutter, G. W. Bunnell, Lewis Walker, R. J. Blair, John Bossard, H. W. Kistler, Wm. Cramer, Jacob S. Mick, J. W. Dreher, Samuel Nichter, Philip Lyons, Theodore Hardenstine, A. J. Crystal. Present Officers—S. B. Kistler, N. G.; A. Peterson, V. G.; D. F. Smith, Sec.; L. E. Phillips, Ass't Sec'y; J. M. Bunnell, Treas.; G. W. Mount, Warden; Ed. Freeland, Conductor; F. L. Smith, O. G.; Jos. Stecker, I. G.; Brown Smith, R. S. N. G.; Oscar Stemple, L. S. N. G.; Willis Barry, R. S. V. G.; Alleu R. Hall, L. S. V. G.; J. S. Mick, Chaplain; Charles Marean, R. S. S.; William M. Cramer, L. S. S.; J. N. Shively, S. P. G., C. P. Smith, J. W. Dreher, Wm. M. Cramer, Trustees. Meetings are held weekly on Tuesday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall. Present membership is 106.

I. O. R. M.—Sagamon Tribe, No. 352, was instituted March 27, 1895, the charter members being as follows: L. E. Posten, James W. Booth, C. M. Bryant, John Pescho, S. R. Hanua, C. S. Hoffman, James E. Deemer, Frank Shaw, A. R. Brittain, Ed. F. Transne, Frank Smiley, E. Freeland, W. H. Rockafellow, R. H. Lohscher, O. Ruster, W. H. Lee, J. J. Unger, Frank Brown, Wilson Pipher, H. W. Bunnell, Sidney Slutter, F. S. Bush, Grant Slutter, J. H. Henry, Ananias Warner, H. T. Shively, T. B. Drake, C. H. Drake, F. H. Kishpaugh, W. C. Cramer, G. E. Osborn, John McNeal, James H. Decker, Jacob Dereymur, A. E. Ackert, W. C. Drake, Harry Albert, J. W. Walter, C. S. VanWhy, Daniel Stemple, J. Shulman, I. A. Compton, H. K. Walter, D. F. Smith, J. M. Wyckoff, W. H. Loder, H. G. Fatsinger, S. W. Nixon, M. L. Chambers, E. M. Weller, C. S. Walter, Theo. Fleming, M. D. Merring, A. C. Loder, Adam Walter, W. W. Warne, J. H. Bush, Theo. Kulp, Doc. Vanauken, D. D. Bush, V. S. Loder, L. C. McFall, H. A. Walter, P. E. Jacoby, Uriah Younkins, A. Y. Hoffman, Frank

Walter, William Vau Gorden, Charles R. Turn, Peter Werkheiser, Malcolm Kresge, Claud Kurtz, W. E. Transne, H. B. Bush, G. M. Carlton, W. E. VanFleit, S. P. Marsh, J. Silverman, G. B. VanWhy. The Past officers are C. S. Hoffman, J. G. Bush, A. C. Loder, J. J. Unger and A. Y. Hoffman. Present officers are S. H. A. Walters; S. S., Frank Walters; J. S., Frank Kishpaugh; P., A. Y. Hoffman; K. of W., Frank Brown; C. of R., C. S. Hoffman. Trustees: M. L. Chambers, James Decker and J. G. Bush. Meetings are held weekly on Wednesday evenings in Oddfellows Hall. Present membership is ninety-five.

B. P. O. E.—East Stroudsburg Lodge No. 319 was organized June 28th, 1895, the charter members being T. Y. Hoffman, V. S. Loder, W. C. Henry, W. H. Loder, A. E. Eckert, W. W. Warne, A. R. Brittain, U. G. Lautz, I. Selden Case, H. S. Puterbaugh, L. L. Williams, H. W. Morris, J. H. Shotwell, W. A. Erdman, D. F. Smith, B. F. Morey, H. B. Drake, William F. Decker, A. K. Stone, F. A. Shaw, A. W. Knapp, H. M. Mutchler, A. M. Palmer, John M. Bossard, N. A. Snodgrass, R. R. Coolbaugh, W. S. Dutot, C. E. Hankins, Fred DeKay, George L. Adams, J. W. Paul, H. B. Smith, A. D. Howe, Joseph Oldorf, E. L. Kemp, H. T. Albert, H. W. Kistler, J. W. Booth, F. W. Eilenberger, Charles H. Drake, J. A. Ruster, L. H. Burnett, L. B. Palmer, Jesse Ransberry, Charles M. Bryant, H. Bush, M. Hellman, E. J. S. Kennedy, George P. Bible. Past Officers, H. S. Puterbaugh, P. E. R.

This is the leading social organization of the town and occupies the entire third floor of the Fenner Building, which they have had elegantly fitted up specially for their use. A parlor, reading room, billiard and card room, and baths contribute to the comfort of the members. The present officers are: Esq., J. J. Unger; Ex-Ruler, V. S. Loder; E. Ldg. Kt., Charles H. Drake; E. Loy. Kt., A. R. Brittain; E. Lec. Kt., A. M. Palmer; Sec'y, D. F. Smith; Treas., H. Bush; Tyler, John M. Bossard; Chaplain, E. L. Kemp; In. Guard, A. E. Eckert; Trustees, J. H. Shotwell, W. S. Dutot, W. F. Decker.

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Main Street.

Mrs. G. M. Hagenbuch,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Main Street.

John O. Saylor,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS,

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Main Street.

John B. Williams,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Hollinshead Block.

A. V. A. Miller,

PRACTICAL BARBER,

Franklin Street, opp. Burnett House.

Dr. J. P. Mutchler,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Opposite Burnett House.

Fred W. Born,

TONSORIAL ARTIST,

Main Street.

Stephen J. Giersch,

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Holmes Building.

Freeman Arnold,

TAILOR,

Indian Queen Hotel.

Dr. W. E. Gregory,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Main Street.

Dr. N. L. Peck,

DENTIST,

Holmes Building, Main Street.

Dr. Jackson Lantz,

DENTIST,

Walton Building, opp. Burnett House.

Dr. J. H. Shull,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Franklin Street.

Dr. N. C. Miller,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

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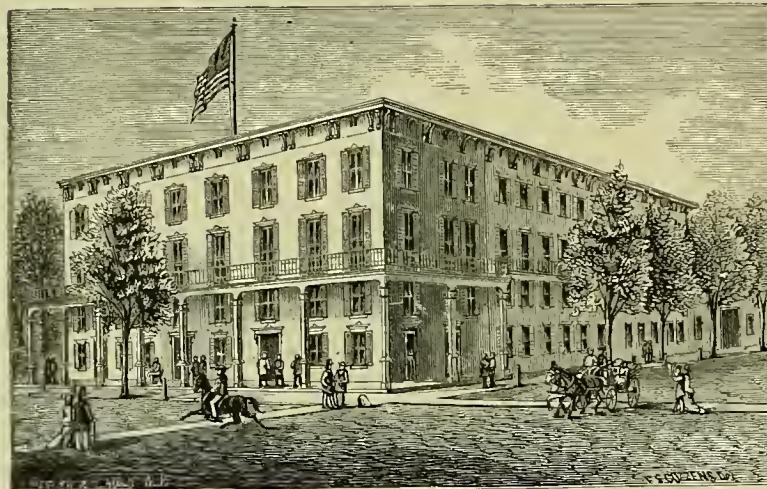
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The house has 150 rooms, single and en-suite, handsomely furnished. Mountain Spring Water, Gas, Electric Lights, Long Distance Telephone, Hot and Cold Water Baths on each floor, Electric Bells, etc. Tables suppled with the choicest substantials and luxuries the local and city markets afford, and every attention calculated to promote the comfort of guests, and make their stay pleasant and agreeable, extended by the proprietor.

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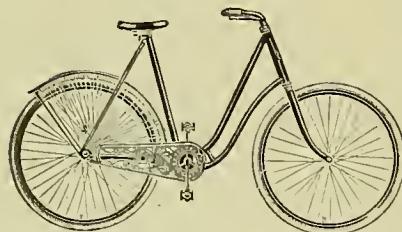
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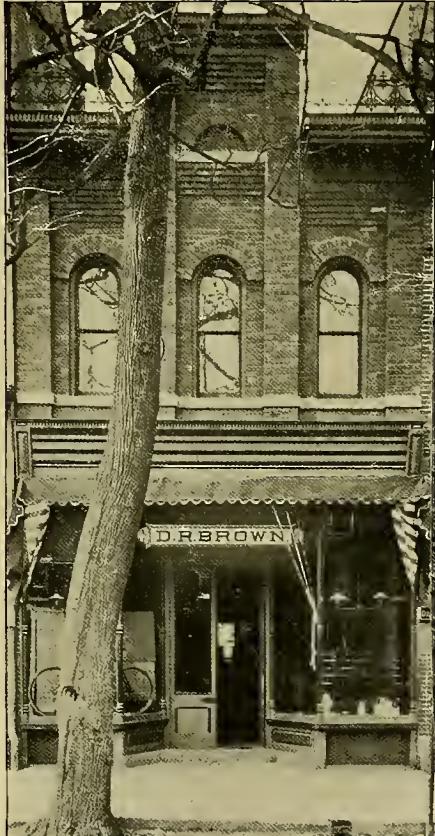
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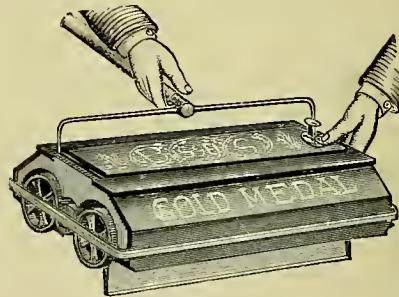
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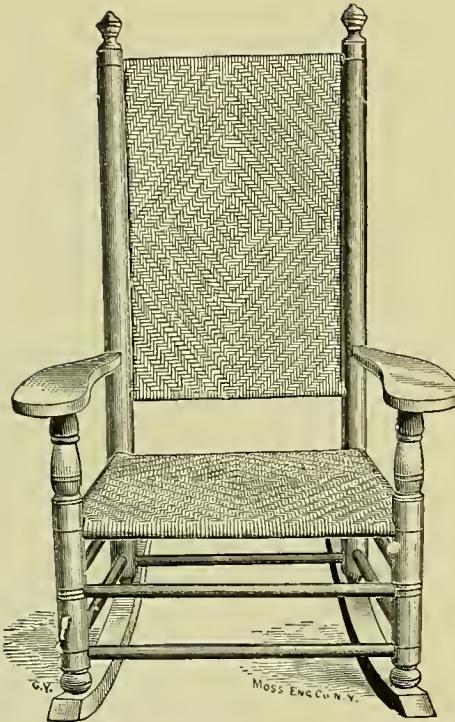
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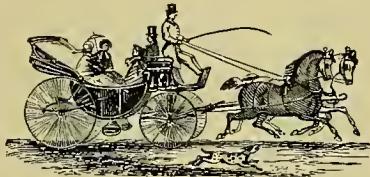
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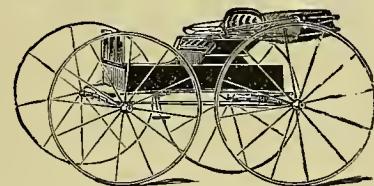
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To the lovers of nature who delight in the contemplation of her matchless handiwork, it affords the enjoyment of views such as are seldom found in this or any other country.

Beautifully situated on a spur of the Blue Ridge, 1,300 feet above the level of the sea, and with a full view of the Water Gap, Wind Gap, Lehigh Gap and Trausue's Knob, and overhanging from a height of 700 feet the lovely Cherry and Beaver Valleys, with their meandering streams, their forest growth and cultivated verdure, a panoramic picture is presented, which is a source of ever-changing and never-ending pleasure.

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To the north are the Pocono Mountains, and in the distance on a clear day may be seen the faint outlines of the Catskills. In the south lies Cherry Valley, with Cherry Creek winding in and out, among ferns and mosses.



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Special inducements through the hunting season.

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Perfect Drainage.  
Dry Gravel  
Walks and  
Drives.

JAMES T. WOLFE, Proprietor.

MARSHALL'S CREEK, PA.



# Oak Grove Cottage.



## TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.

OAK GROVE COTTAGE is a three story building with annex arranged to accommodate sixty guests, beautifully situated on the bank of Terrace Creek, a large stream of running water, four miles north of the Delaware Water Gap, and five east of Stroudsburg, on the Milford stage road, one of the best in the state for wheeling.

Grounds are large and shady with numerous maple, oak and fruit trees set years ago. More natural beauty will be found in the grounds of Oak Grove than the average summer resort.

Rooms are large and airy and furnished with good, comfortable beds. Parlor dancing room, with piano and organ for the use of guests. Dining room is conveniently arranged, cool and roomy, and table is as good as the market will supply.

Guests have the advantages of **Free Boats and Good Fishing** on above mentioned stream, also on Lily Lake, about sixty rods distant from the house, a large sheet of water where pickerel, perch and other varieties are caught.

Our railroad station and express office is East Stroudsburg, Pa. Passengers from New York take the D. L. & W. R. R. from Barclay or Christopher Street Ferry; from Philadelphia leave Broad or Kensington depot, arriving in East Stroudsburg in three hours. An early train leaves East Stroudsburg arriving in New York and Philadelphia before business hours.

## GUESTS WILL BE MET AT THE STROUDSBURG DEPOT

and conveyed to the house for moderate charges when notified of date and train on which they will arrive.

C. V. SMITH, Proprietor,

Marshall's Creek,

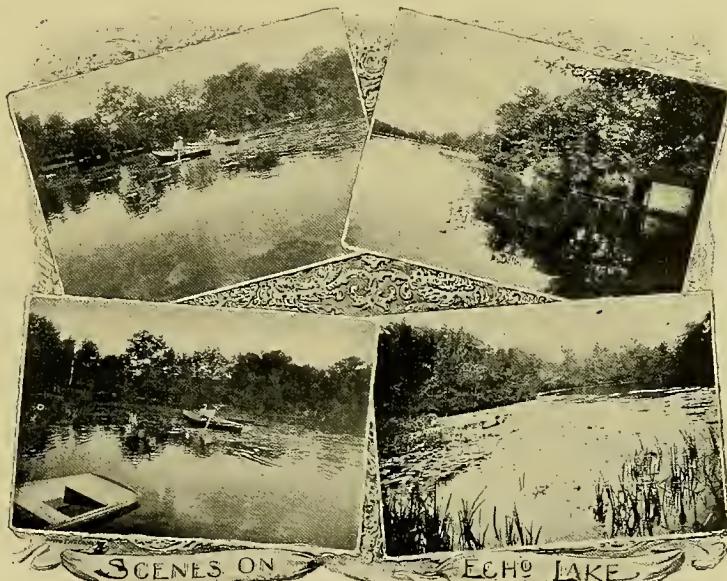
Penn'a.

# \* \* ECHO LAKE HOUSE. \*



ON the stage route from Stroudsburg on the D. L. & W. R. R. to Port Jervis on the Erie R. R. Along this route also are Bushkill, Dingmans and Milford—noted summer resorts. Carriage from Echo Lake House meets guests at any train at Stroudsburg upon notification, by telegraph or mail. A public stage also leaves Stroudsburg daily at 1.00 P. M., for Echo Lake and vicinity.

The house is delightfully shaded and pleasantly situated on an elevated plateau in the centre of a



large and finely located farm. A large lawn surrounds the house, on which are tennis courts, croquet grounds, and plenty of shade for hammocks, swings, &c.

The table is supplied almost exclusively from the farm. Milk and butter come from a herd of thoroughbred Jersey cows.

Telephone Station and U. S. Post Office in the house, with daily mail and city papers.

TERMS.—Terms from \$6 to \$10 per week.

C. E. VAN ALLEN,

COOLEBAUGH, PA.

# PETERS' HOUSE,

One of the oldest and most favorably known  
Resorts in the Delaware Valley.



THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED. \* \* \*



BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED. \* \* \*



TABLE UNEQUALLED. \* \* \* \*

In the heart of the best hunting and fishing region in Pennsylvania.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Boating, Bathing and Fishing.

MRS. E. E. PETERS, PROP'R.

ONE-HALF MILE FROM DELAWARE RIVER,

BUSHKILL, PA.

# THE PARK HOUSE,

A Summer Resort on the Pocono Mountains, 10 miles North  
of Delaware Water Gap. Desirably located in sight of  
the Depot at Henryville, Pa. . . . .

---

THIS new and commodious House, now open with first-class accommodations for 100 guests, with many additions and improvements since last year, is pleasantly situated in the mountains, on the banks of the Analomink River, is well shaded and surrounded by Lawns and splendid Walks and Drives. It has a front of 234 feet on the riverside and 5,000 feet of covered Veranda. The rooms are large and airy, and well furnished with all modern conveniences, the halls are spacious and the Parlors, Sitting, Reading and Bath Rooms and Closets on each floor. A fine shaded Park is connected with the House. Mosquitoes and malaria are unknown. Excellent Trout Fishing in abundance, with good Boating and Bathing accommodations. Fine Tennis Court. The general healthfulness of this house is unsurpassed, being about 1,600 feet above tide-water and only three hours' ride from New York and Philadelphia. The table is bountifully supplied daily with fresh eggs, milk and vegetables from the farm attached.

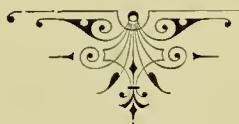
Terms: \$2.50 per day; \$10 to \$18 per week, according to Location of Rooms.

W. C. HENRY,  
PARKSIDE, PA.

# Stites Mountain House,



## ANALOMINK, PA.



Located between the Blue Ridge and the Pocono Mountains. Ten miles above the Water Gap, seven miles from Stroudsburg, the County Town of Monroe, and one and a half miles from Spragueville. \* \* \* \* \*

### ACCOMMODATIONS FOR ONE HUNDRED GUESTS

PARLOR, Sitting Room, large Dining Room and sixty good-sized Bed Rooms and Bath Rooms, all comfortably furnished. Piano, Croquet grounds and all the varied amusements, which together with its other great attractions make it one of the most desirable and delightful places to spend the summer or your vacation that can be found anywhere in the country. **STITES MOUNTAIN HOUSE** is the place for those who wish to regain lost health, here you have invigorating air, pure water and a bountiful table.

Trains leave Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, and Barclay and Christopher Streets, New York, daily. Consult time tables for time of trains. Buy excursion tickets to Spragueville Station.

THOS. HAMILTON STITES,  
ANALOMINK, PA.

/\* LUMBER. \*/

FLOUR.



FEED.

Largest and most complete stock in the County.

F. W. EILENBERGER,  
MINSI, PA.

# THE GAP VIEW HOUSE.

THE location of this house is not only the highest, but it is considered to be one of the finest at the Gap.

Directly in front of the house, down a beautiful green slope, flows the Delaware River, while the mountain on the Jersey side forms a pleasing background. Delaware Water Gap is seen two miles away, nestling at the base of the mountain, while Mounts Minsi and Tammany rise grandly in the distance, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. Farm houses and cultivated fields along the river and mountain sides form picturesquely beautiful landscapes, and on every side are unfolded panoramic views of vast extent and varied beauty.

The house is sufficiently large to accommodate fifty-five guests. In connection with it is a farm of thirty-five acres, which daily supplies fresh vegetables, milk and eggs.

Fishing on the Delaware for Black Bass, only ten minutes walk from the house; also boating. A first-class Piano and Organ at the house. New beds throughout. New bath house, boats, etc.

Our Telegraph, Express Office and Railroad Station is Delaware Water Gap, Pa. House open until November 1st. Terms, always reasonable, reduced during the Autumn months. Carriage meets trains at depot when notified of date and train on which guests arrive.

**TERMS: \$7.00 TO \$10.00 PER WEEK. \$2.00 PER DAY.**

**SAMUEL OVERFIELD, Minsi, Pa.**



# SHAWNEE HOUSE,

Near the Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

THIS HOUSE is beautifully located on elevated ground, at the pleasant Village of Shawnee, near the Delaware River, two miles above, but in full view of Delaware Water Gap, and has ample accommodations for 100 guests. The rooms are large, airy and well furnished. Large parlor and reading room. Also good piano. Spacious dining room, good water, table abundantly supplied with the best of fresh meats, vegetables, fruit, milk, butter from the farm, and the best of everything accessible.

One thousand square feet of covered veranda, nice lawn and plenty of shaded grounds. A short and pleasant walk to boat landing. No more pleasant place can be found in this county, nor better facilities for sport or pleasure. Surrounded by spurs of the Blue Mountains, elevated from 1500 to 2000 feet, and free from malaria or mosquitoes, the general healthfulness of the locality is unsurpassed.

Passengers from Philadelphia take cars at Broad Street, or Kensington Depot for Water Gap; from New York take the Morris and Essex cars at Hoboken, opposite foot of Barclay Street.

Conveyance will meet all guests at the Water Gap Depot, when informed on what train they will leave the city.

I. R. TRANSUE, Proprietor,

SHAWNEE, PA.

# \*RIVER SIDE HOUSE.\*

THIS HOUSE is situated on the side of the mountain, 1600 feet above sea level, within five minutes' walk of the Delaware River. One hundred and ninety feet of piazza, from which can be seen the most picturesque, grand and beautiful scenery of the Delaware or Blue Ridge range. Accommodations for sixty-five guests, large, airy, well-ventilated rooms. Parlor and dining room spacious. A fine piano provided for the amusement of guests. Tables supplied with fresh vegetables from the farm, as well as the best cream and milk, choice meats and fish of various kinds, fruits, berries and many delicacies. We have no malaria, fever and ague.

TERMS: \$1.50 per Day for Transient Guests. \*

\* \* \* \* \$7.00 per Week and upward for Regular Guests.

Special Terms to Families or Parties of three or more.

**RAILROAD FACILITIES:**—A coach will meet all trains upon arrival. Persons are kindly asked to notify us as to time of departure. All persons intending to favor the River Side House with a visit, can have Railroad Excursion Tickets mailed to them, costing \$2.00 for round trip, by the Wilkes-barre and Eastern fast express at Pennsylvania R. R. Depot, Jersey City or foot of Courtland and Desbrosses Streets. Brooklyn residents take annex boat at Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. I save you half price and ticket paid for after arrival here.

M. M. ACE, Proprietor,

DELAWARE WATER GAP.

PA.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Currier & Ives,

PUBLISHERS OF

POPULAR PICTURES.

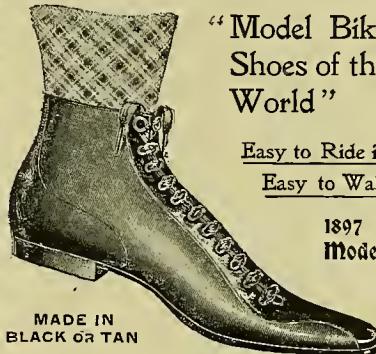
Views of American Cities.  
Famous Yachts, Ships, etc.  
Great Horses,  
Trotters, Pacers and Runners.  
Trotting and Running Races, etc.  
Comic "Darktown Series"  
of Negro Pictures,  
Great for Advertising Purposes.  
Draw a Continuous Crowd.

33 SPRUCE ST.,

New York.

FARGO'S

"Best-Bike-Shoes"



"Model Bike  
Shoes of the  
World"

Easy to Ride in  
Easy to Walk in

1897  
Model

Our Bicycle Shoes are BEST because they are made on scientific principles—they touch and support the foot at EVERY point while under PRESSURE.

Pratt Fasteners Hold Laces.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS.

MADE ONLY BY The "B-B" Shoe Mfg. Co., New York

"Ball-Bearing"  
"Ridemphast"  
"Pedalshoe"



Trade Mark on Heel of  
every shoe.



# THE Cataract House.



TEN MINUTES walk from N. Y., S. & W. R. R. Telegraph and Express Office thirty minutes from D. L. & W. R. R. Station. Central and nearest the best places of interest. Accommodations for 100 guests.

Situated on the side of a spur of the Blue Ridge Mountains, 1,600 feet above sea level, at the foot of which runs the Delaware river and the beautiful stream of Terrace Falls or Cataract emptying into Silver Lake.

OPEN  
MAY  
TO  
NOVEMBER.

Table always supplied with fresh vegetables from surrounding garden. Choice Meats, Fish, Poultry and Game in season. Fresh milk and butter and whatever delicacies the markets of New York and the country afford. Mountain spring water on every floor. Complete sanitary arrangements.

I mail railroad excursion tickets to guests at half price. Special excursions for any two days' transportation, board, etc., \$5.00. My livery charges and coaching excursions are very reasonable.



Boating and Fishing on Silver Lake, Delaware River and Brodhead Creek, near by.

**L. M. TUCKER, Delaware Water Gap.**

# WATER GAP SANITARIUM.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

---

A PLACE for the sick to be treated upon scientific principles and for permanent cures. An excellent place for persons seeking rest and recuperation from tired and debilitated nerves and wasted energies. Regular, systematic, healthful life.

Table abundantly supplied with healthfully prepared and nutritious food. Baths, rubbing and other treatments suitable for each case, according to its needs. There is much to learn with regard to the true method of living, and how to preserve health. The terms are moderate, little more than half what persons have to pay in the popular sanitaria of the country. We bestow equally as much work upon our patients as they. A Christian family home.

Every favorable facility for treatment in all seasons. Climate every way favorable. Water clear and sparkling. Can give abundant references. Sick people do not give sufficient time to get well permanently. The large proportion of invalids can receive permanent health by giving time and working for it faithfully.

---

## A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

AN OLD PATIENT writes: "It is twenty-three years ago the 11th of August since I bade adieu to the pleasant company of guests at the Water Cure. A kind providence has permitted me to pursue the even tenor of my way without being sick in bed a day since I left you."

E. T. writes: "I wish to thank you for the great lesson taught as to the true and healthful way of living and how to preserve health. I consider it the best-spent two months of my life, and cannot express the gratitude I feel for what you did for me."

D. G. E., of Brooklyn, writes: "It brings to me pleasant memories of a time the healthful influences, physical, mental and moral which give tone and character to your noble institution. If one who makes

two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, is a benefactor to the race, much more is he who can put new life and vigor into the weary brain. Long may you live, happier and more useful as the days go by."

E. G. T. writes: Through divine guidance I was led to the cure and imbued with the faith to remain and work for health. Golden days were those that through your instrumentality taught me in your parlor talks the hygienic method of preserving health. Renewed health and strength enables me to endure what I could not have done before."

The cure is open all the year, and all seasons are favorable for treatment. Write describing case to

Dr. F. WILSON MURD,

MINSI, MONROE COUNTY, PA.

# The Central

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THE CENTRAL is situated on the mountain side, at an elevation of 200 feet above the river. The station, churches, post office, stores, river and village are all within five minutes walk, and the mountain paths and principal drives may be said to begin at its doors.

The rooms, commodious and airy, are arranged with every modern comfort. Spacious porches, 200 feet long, afford ample promenading room on rainy days. Pure spring water, the sanitary arrangements perfect.

The Delaware river affords excellent facilities for boating, bathing and fishing. Terms moderate. Special rates for June and September, and to families by the season. Special rates for Wheelmen. Room furnished for care of cycles.

**S. D. OVERFIELD,**

**DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.**



# The Glenwood.



THIS HOUSE is a spacious, well-built four-story brick building with wide piazzas. Prominently located on a high mountain slope, insuring pure air, freedom from malaria and mosquitoes. The views are miles in extent and grand, seventeen acres private lawns, nicely kept and well shaded. Less than one-half mile from depot, near Post Office, churches and all points of interest; altogether its position is unrivaled, open on every side, here is felt every breath of air that is stirring. The hotel can accommodate 200 boarders.

The rooms are large, airy, have high ceilings and good light, and owing to the position of the house each room has a charming view of the river or mountains. Rooms on second floor have private balconies. On the right, **Cherry Creek** flows directly through the grounds, in a deep wooded glen from which the house takes its name. Nothing can be more romantic than this lovely ravine. The table is supplied with fresh vegetables from the farm of the house. The reputation of this hotel is steadily improving, under the present management, and it now ranks second to none in the Gap for popularity, comfort and attention. Open from May until November. Moderate rates.

P. R. JOHNSON, Proprietor,

Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

# THE KITTATINNY,

THE FAVORITE SPRING, SUMMER AND AUTUMN RESORT.

---

THIS long established and popular House, recently enlarged nearly double its former capacity and refurnished, with all the modern conveniences, including Passenger Elevator, Gas, Hot and Cold Water Baths, Electric Bells, etc., is open from May 1<sup>st</sup> until November. The newer additions contain 150 large and nicely furnished Bed Rooms, *en suite*, with Parlor and Bath; the Halls, Parlors, Reception Rooms, Office and a large number of Bed-rooms are arranged to be heated by steam, for the accommodation of those who desire to come out early and those remaining late in the fall. It is the nearest house to the Water Gap, River, Mountain Paths, and all principal points of interest; accommodates 400 guests; surrounded by large shade trees, has spacious Piazzas, 800 feet in length, one of which overlooks the river at a height of 200 feet. The house is abundantly supplied with pure spring water, and particular attention has been given to the sanitary arrangements. No Mosquitoes; no Malaria.

Boats for rowing and fishing, with or without oarsmen, can be had at moderate rates at the Boat Landing near the Kittatinny House.

Steamboat Kittatinny plies regularly between the Hotel and the Gap.

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*Circulars and full information may be obtained at the Recreation Department, "The Outlook," 13 Astor Place, New York.*

**W. A. BODHEAD & SONS, Proprietors.**  
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

# LACKAWANNA HOUSE, EAST STROUDSBURG.

FRANK A. SHAW, Proprietor.



- Specially adapted for Transient Guests. . . . .
- Steam Heat, Baths, Hot and Cold Water. . . . .
- Electric Lights, Telephone, Reasonable Rates. . . . .
- Well Stocked Bar. . . . .

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## L. A. W. HEADQUARTERS.

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Conveniently located to Business Centre of both Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg.

Opposite D. L. AND W. Depot. Street Cars stop in front of door.

A Trial Solicited. All City Conveniences and Country Comforts.

Daily. The Stroudsburg Times. Weekly.

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This Newspaper and Job Printing Establishment is thoroughly equipped for first-class Book and Commercial Printing.

\* \* \* \* \*

### “ Picturesque Monroe ”

is a sample of the half-tone work done by the DAILY TIMES PRESS. This class of work especially solicited and estimates cheerfully furnished.

\* \* \* \* \*

### The Stroudsburg Daily Times

is the only Daily Paper on the line of the D. L. & W. R. R. between Paterson, N. J. and Scranton, Pa., and also on the N. Y. S. & W. R. R. between Paterson and Wilkes-Barre, Pa. thus covering a large and select territory.

\* \* \* \* \*

Also publisher of THE MOUNTAIN ECHO, the only society paper published at Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Sample copies and rates cheerfully given.

GEO. C. HUGHES, PROPRIETOR,

MAIN STREET,

- - - - -

STROUDSBURG.











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